

JPRS 79716

23 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2543



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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DETAILS ON PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA TALKS REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE UPCOMING Lusaka Summit of Heads of State and Government of 18 nations of the Eastern and Southern African sub-continent means that one of Africa's tangible efforts towards economic liberation is to be launched by the new year.

The Lusaka Summit will take place on December 21 this year and Heads of States and Government will sign a treaty establishing a proposed Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States.

The draft treaty was finalized and adopted by the third extra-ordinary conference of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Economic Planning of 18 States in Addis Ababa on October 12-16 this year. PTA will be different from conventional types in that, through some 12 protocols it provides for inter African Cooperation in industrial, agricultural, transport and communications sectors, besides interstate action on expanding trade and re-exports, removing customs barriers and facilitating transit trade. Smooth multilateral as well as bilateral economic arrangements also provided for by PTA is therefore well geared towards the eventually establishment of an economic community.

The nations to benefit immediately from PTA cover 7.2 million square kms of Territory with the estimated population of more than 120 million people. The subregion's potential is enormous, with raw materials such as energy and base metals, which facilitate an industrial revolution. Vast reserves of iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, chrome,

lead and zinc, as well as gold and diamonds, are found within this area, albeit not evenly distributed. There is also oil, coal, uranium and hydroelectric power potential, and of-course, unlimited solar energy resources.

The proposed PTA will enable development exploitation of the continent's immense natural resources. The subregion is already a major producer of cattle, meat and meat products, skins and hides, fish, coffee, tea, sugar, spices, vegetables seeds and oils, cotton, tobacco, tanning extracts sulphuric acids, woods and pulp, glassware, woven cotton fabrics, and insecticides. One member state is already becoming a notable producer of ethanol.

It is an area of industrial know-how and skills, and carrying out of joint manpower training programmes, there is scope for industrial complementarity in the subregion even for commodities largely produced by peasants. Seven countries have announced their readiness to market their coffee within the area, and eight others have made known their

desire to import coffee from within PTA. Seven have tea to sell and eight have said they will buy tea. Zimbabwe and Kenya are sources of in industrial products not found in other PTA States.

The eastern/southern African sub-continent has a great and enriching variety. It has coastal lands, landlocked nations, desert and semi-desert areas, savannahs, forests, mountains, rivers and inland lakes, some active volcanoes and island nations. The area is full of promise of better things for its people if they will work hard to achieve self-reliance within the framework of PTA.

At their first extra-ordinary conference in Lusaka, March 20-30 1978, the Ministers of Trade, Finance and Economic Planning of the subregion signed the now wellknown Lusaka Declaration of Intent and Commitment on the establishment of PTA as the first step towards the creation of a common market and eventually an economic community - an

accomplishment which would alter dramatically for better living and working conditions of the people of Eastern/Southern Africa.

Since 1978, eight Inter-Governmental Negotiating Team (NT) meetings discussed all related matters connected with the elaboration of the draft treaty and its protocols for the proposed PTA.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and ECA Secretariat are now preparing for the Lusaka Summit this December to launch the PTA which will be one of the greatest factors towards the improvement of the quality of life in Eastern and Southern Africa and hence a shot in the arm for the policy of integrated regional development and progress. U.N. INFORMATION CENTRE

Africa Urge To Work Together

[Article by Michael Ditlhakeng]

EASTERN and Southern African region should come together, to curve the best path towards the rapid development of our peoples," says the Acting Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr K.G. Bareki.

Mr Bareki was speaking at a two-week Cooperatives Regional Committee Members' Seminar at the Institute of Development Management (IDM) in Gaborone.

He called on people in the eastern and southern African region, and indeed in the African continent as a whole, to get together, think together, discuss together and work together in order to curve the best path towards the rapid development of their peoples.

"This seminar and others before it and I am sure many others after it can only serve to increase our knowledge of each other, our appreciation of each others problems and achievements, our willingness to co-operate, and above all our sense

of belonging to one family, the African family," he said.

This was the second time Mr Bareki had been invited to open a seminar involving leaders of the cooperative movements in the central and southern African region.

In the first instance, Mr Bareki talked at length on the history of the cooperative movement in Botswana.

He talked about its achievements as well as its problems, the seemingly permanent place it has curved for itself in the commercial and agricultural sectors of our economy, as well as its impact in providing its needed services to the rural areas of the country.

Since these seminars were organised under the umbrella of the International Cooperative alliance, one of the executives of the ICA, Mr Ally Kimario of Tanzania, told the participants that the objective of the seminar was to give an opportunity to the elected cooperative leaders to exchange ideas and experiences

on cooperative development programmes in their respective countries.

He went on to say that in this particular seminar they would focus their attention more on the experience Botswana has accumulated in the development of its consumer co-operative movement.

"In ICA we believe strongly that such exchanges were very important not only as a way of fostering good understanding between cooperators from different countries, but also as a way of learning from each others achievements and failures," he said.

Mr Kimario further commended their colleagues at the CODEC and BCU for having taken the trouble to make the seminar a success.

A total of 24 participants were expected from the countries of Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda and Mauritius. BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

FRENCH, AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE CONFER ON FUTURE RELATIONS

Cotonou EHUZL in French 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Editorial by Ramanou Mansourou: "Renewal!"]

[Text] The conference of the heads of state of Africa and France opened in Paris yesterday.

The conference has renewal as its emblem. This very significant renewal, as President Kerekou pointed out at the time of his departure from Cotonou for the French capital, falls within the context of the qualitative change that has occurred in relationships between Africa and France.

Indeed, since the advent of a socialist regime in France, the desire to bring a new coloration to French policy in Africa has been expressed on numerous occasions by the new French leaders.

The French socialist government's fair and courageous position in the western Sahara war and toward racist South Africa are, in our opinion, proofs that Paris is disposed to start a new era in French-African cooperation, in contrast to the former policy observed by the Elysee, which was a policy that did enormous disservice to the African peoples and amounted to a constant threat to world peace and security. Giscard's France openly supported Hissein Habre in his insane ambitions of dividing a single people, a single Chadian nation, did it not? Hissein Habre had involved himself in an adventure that came to nought.

We know what followed. In the same way, the "Jaguar" policy in the western Sahara did not turn out profitably for the former French regime, which was supporting the monarch at Rabat in his goals of expansion and annexation.

The former French regime was very hostile toward the liberation and harmonious development of the African continent. Despite the Security Council's many recommendations, Paris armed the criminal hands of Pretoria, and the Elysee's complicity in the ignoble armed imperialist aggression on Sunday 16 January 1977 was clearly established.

Everything now inclines one to believe that the political changes that have occurred in France are important ones, and that a new page has been turned. That of neocolonialism, as is being hinted in Paris. The participation in strength of African heads of state in the Paris conference indicates beyond any doubt the lasting disposition of African leaders to work for the consolidation of the traditional ties uniting the French and African peoples.

It is to be hoped in any case that the various resolutions arising from these sessions, the conference of heads of state of Africa and France, will lay the foundations and determine the new framework for real French-African cooperation, a cooperation stripped of all paternalism, so that friendship and the trust restored at last between the African continent and the French Republic may live and develop.

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle continues.

12149
CSO: 4718/244

PRESIDENT REVEALS AGGRESSIVE INDUSTRIAL POLICY PLAN

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Dr Q.K.J. Masire, has disclosed that the Botswana government is currently planning an aggressive industrial policy which will be geared to promoting both local and foreign investment.

Priority will be given to projects which employ a significant number of Batswana.

The President was speaking yesterday, when he officially opened the First Meeting of the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament.

Among the promising projects particular interest has been shown by investors in the setting up of a shoe and leather, knit-wear, textiles and soap factories and a saw-mill. All these projects, said the President, would exploit locally available raw materials.

Government will have to intervene to remove or minimise some of the obstacles to investor-confidence in locating industries in Botswana.

"It is for this reason that a study was recently commissioned to investigate the investment climate in Southern African countries so that we can compete favourably with our neighbours to attract more private investment in our country," the President disclosed.

He mentioned that the recommendations of this study "are currently being considered by the Government."

"The growth of our economy and, particularly, the prospects of massive developments in the mining industry call for a substantial increase in power supplies on a national scale. A major source of power will be the Morupule Central Power station which is planned to be commissioned in 1985/86. This is another huge project, costing more than our entire estimated recurrent expenditure in this financial year."

Dr Masire explained that this project would be based on

Botswana's own coal resources and would displace substantial amounts of imported energy.

He disclosed further that considerable progress had been made in increasing the availability of serviced land for urban development. Upgrading schemes in Francistown, Selebi-Phikwe and Old Naledi in Gaborone were nearing completion, thus improving the services of over 8 000 site and service plots. In addition, other projects in Gaborone, Jwaneng, Selebi-Phikwe and Francistown were providing 3 600 site and service plots, 1 200 low cost and 1 200 fully serviced plots.

"However, there is still an acute shortage of all types of serviced land in the urban areas and it is incumbent on Government to accelerate the provision of industrial, commercial and residential plots in these areas," said President Masire.

"My Government is currently considering the draft Employment Bill which seeks to update existing legislation. We also hope to bring to Parliament a Trade Union Bill which will, among other things, facilitate a smooth administration of trade union matters," he disclosed.

Turning to international issues Dr Masire said: "I would like to express my appreciation and that of the people of Botswana, to all those countries and organisations which have over the years provided financial, technical and moral support for our development efforts. I wish to assure them that we will not betray their confidence in our development management capability."

Making an observation on the North-South Dialogue, Dr Masire said: "While North-South co-operation is without doubt extremely important to both the developing and the developed countries, it alone cannot solve the economic problems which the world is currently faced with."

"So far as the developing countries are concerned, they must, in addition to seeking to solve their problems through cooperation with the developed countries, also seek their own solutions to these problems, both individually and collectively."

Indeed, any assistance which the developing countries get from the developed countries should merely supplement, and not be a substitute for, the efforts of the developing countries themselves."

Dr Masire also commented on regional cooperation. He noted that in its second year of existence, the SADCC had already made significant progress.

"SADCC has become a living reality, and the Governments of the nine Southern African states involved in this unique initiative can rightly take pride in what has so far been achieved."

President Masire repeated earlier calls that SADCC should not just become the concern of the Governments of the Southern African countries but should also involve the people of the region.

"For this initiative we can only become an unqualified success if it has the full support of both the Government and the people of Southern Africa. It was with this mind that the Botswana Democratic Party recently organised a seminar to discuss the SADCC initiative, and I am pleased to inform the House that the Seminar was by all accounts an outstanding success."

He added: "We shall, however, need more such initiatives if SADCC is to take root among

the people, as opposed to the Governments of Southern Africa."

The President noted the recent developments in Namibia and expressed the hope that the people of Namibia would attain independence not later than the end of 1982.

The Frontline states, including SWAPO recently accepted in principle, the proposals by the Western Contact Group on Namibia, for the independence settlement in Namibia.

President Masire's opening speech drew the attention of the National Assembly to those "salient features of our economy that emerged over the past year."

Earlier in the speech he had repeated his latest disclosure in his tour of three constituencies that diamond export sales in 1981, would be P100 million lower than in 1980.

"As yet, we do not have an accurate forecast for 1982 but it would be imprudent not to make provision for another bad year. Quite clearly this reduction will affect our budget proposals adversely, and we should therefore make sure that we manage our resources with great care," said Dr Masire.

The President had also mentioned that Botswana's economy was also gravely affected by the fact that "our

transport sector is also risky since it is affected by events outside our country."

"We have experienced disruptions already in the rail transport services for some essential supplies in the past year. It was fortunate that our neighbours came to our assistance to alleviate the situation. But these disruptions are a constant reminder of the many events that can seriously affect our economic lives."

Among the problem areas he mentioned, was the Selibe-Phikwe mine, which the President said was once again experiencing severe financial difficulties.

"This comes at a time when copper and nickel prices are once again very low. My Government, together with the other shareholders of BCL, is pursuing proposals for further debt relief. But the financial situation is very serious, despite the fact that the mine is functioning very well technically."

Dr Masire added: "It should be expected that an open economy such as ours, will be vulnerable to external factors because we are not insulated from the rest of the world. This year we are feeling some of the effects of that vulnerability." BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION READY FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE PRESIDENTIAL Commission on Economic Opportunities is now ready to receive written submissions from every interested individual or organisation in Botswana.

A release from the Commission states: "For 1981 the Commission will take oral evidence from selected business organisations and banks in Gaborone during the week of November 30 to December 4. Meetings with Government departments, organisations and private individuals will also be arranged and the dates and times duly publicized."

The release states further that it is hoped that before the end of the year the Commission will have visited Lobatse business community, institutions and individuals.

Dates for all visits by the Commission will be notified in due course, according to the release. Written evidence should be addressed to the Secretariat, Presidential Commission on Economic Opportunities, Private Bag 008, Gaborone.

Yesterday the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire disclosed that he expected the commission to

submit its report by the end of May 1982.

The President reiterated the Commission's terms of reference when he said:

"In September I appointed a Commission on Economic Opportunities to investigate the effectiveness of our existing policies in providing employment opportunities for citizens. We know that the increase in the number of job seekers outpaces that of job opportunities, and that this gap will continue to widen unless something is done about it."

President Masire said that the primary task of this Commission was to recommend changes in policy and legislation that will promote maximum benefits from economic development for all.

"Another important aspect of the Commission's task is to examine the role played by expatriate individuals and foreign businesses, and to recommend how best to ensure that non-citizens contribute to the achievement of our planning objectives." President Masire outlined the Commission's objectives. BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

MASIRE ON CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Dr Q.K.J. Masire has explained that in the past year Botswana, has undertaken an intensive review of incentives to investors, particularly those which relate to the "diversification of our productive base and the creation of new employment opportunities."

The working group assigned to expedite this matter has already circulated its proposals widely in the private and parastatal sectors, and in local and central government. Dr Masire said this yesterday afternoon when he was addressing the National Assembly. He was expounding on strategies the government had adopted in order to achieve its planning objectives of rapid growth, social justice, economic independence and sustained development.

In the next financial year, he said, government hopes to allocate adequate funds to be utilized in promoting productive activities.

"It is important that we use our limited resources wisely and only assist those ventures which will become self-sustaining in a reasonable period of time," Dr Masire advised.

He added that he was convinced, however, that the use of cash incentive by government in carefully controlled programmes would be of considerable help in meeting our objectives.

He assured the Assembly that his government would present concrete proposals in this regard to the next meeting of the National Assembly for its consideration.

Dr Masire also pointed out that in September he appointed a Commission on Economic Opportunities to investigate "the effectiveness of our existing policies in providing employment opportunities for citizens."

He said: "We know that the increase in the number of job seekers outpaces that of job opportunities, and that this gap will continue to widen unless something is done about it."

The primary task of this Commission, the President said, was therefore to recommend changes in policy and legislation that would promote maximum benefits from economic development for all.

Another important aspect of the Commission's task, he said was to examine the "role played by expatriate individuals and foreign businesses, and to recommend how best to ensure that non-citizens contribute to the achievement of our planning objectives."

The Commission is expected to submit its report by the end of May 1982.

The President also talked about the appeal to the people of Botswana to increase the level of our national productivity.

He said: "We cannot achieve a reasonable measure of economic independence unless we increase the level of national productivity and the productive capacity of the individual citizens."

"It has been suggested that we are a rich nation by virtue of our mineral wealth. But I can assure you that this impression is more apparent than real," Dr Masire said.

He explained that a major portion of Botswana's mineral revenue had to go out as a return to the investor and to pay for the heavy machinery that operates in the mines.

Besides, he said, minerals were not a renewable resources "by selling them, we benefit the country once and for all."

"We should therefore invest our mineral revenue in the productive sectors of our economy so that we have a permanently higher level of income for our citizens," appealed the President.

"We need to invest in our human resources to ensure that our citizens acquire the necessary skills to enable them to earn their living in an increasingly modern and technological society," he said, and warned that none of these things would be easy.

He however said that he was hopeful that the initiatives "we are taking in seeking new solutions to our development problems will enable us to raise the level of our national productivity and the incomes of all Batswana, to diversify our economic base, and to become less vulnerable to external economic forces." BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

URBAN MIGRATION FIGURE TOPS IN AFRICA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

BOTSWANA'S urban migration tops the whole of Africa "because people in the rural areas are unemployed and come here with the hope to get employment."

Speaking in Parliament the MP for Francistown, Mr Patrick Balopi (BDP) said this and noted that Botswana's prisons were full of youngsters who had been tempted to steal because of being unemployed.

He warned: "The day will come when these people will tell us that we have failed perhaps they will be right."

He added that they would start "looking for us and the only place they could find us is when they hear us speaking in Radio Botswana."

Mr Balopi's submission was based on the argument that development projects destined for the rural areas were failing. He cited the delayed implementation of the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) and the Labour Intensive Project.

He said that the Labour Intensive project was only implemented in a small area between Shoshong and Thabala, and queried whether all the funds which were raised for the project were exhausted at that portion.

Mr Balopi also blamed the delayed implementation of the TGLP on "the inefficiency of some of the authorities that we have, like the Land Boards."

Some were not even efficient enough to demarcate commercial farms and some were inefficient because of petty jealousies.

He explained that politicians had the tendency of rushing to the rural areas telling people about the projects they want to do for them "but when people come back for equipment, we don't offer them."

Mr Balopi cited the example of the Labour Intensive Project where people were told to identify projects but after that "we never came forward to offer equipments."

The alternative to this he said, was that "people would distrust us and that will be unfortunate."

On the question of assisting rural people to set up commercial undertakings, Mr Balopi argued that foreign investors could not be expected to go to places like Maun and Shakawe "when our own parastatals cannot do it." If people were assisted to set up commercial undertakings in the rural areas they would then employ others to curb the rising urban migration.

Mr Balopi forecast a difficult period ahead if there was no employment opportunities created for the rural areas. He said that half of Batswana working in South African mines were returning to swell the number of the unemployed in the country.

BDF COMMANDER ADDRESSES AIR FORCE GRADUATES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THERE IS no second or third prize in war, the military profession requires a very high degree of precision and professionalism, says Major General, M.S. Merafhe.

The Commander of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) said this at the Sir Seretse Khama Barracks yesterday morning, at the graduation of BDF pilots.

He warned them "you either win a battle or die," and said that this was particularly so in flying where the options open to a pilot in any given crisis situation were restricted.

Major General Merafhe said the acquisition of flying skills and techniques imposed a heavy responsibility on graduating pilots. He hoped that the pilots would live up to this challenge.

He cautioned them to be alert and conscious of their responsibilities in flying all the time. He said that pilot training was a new concept in the history of Botswana, and the BDF embarked upon training of its pilots hardly four years ago.

The Major General said that when the pilot training programme was begun some doubting "Thomases" were

apprehensive and sceptical of the endeavour. The doubts, he said, were based on the misguided belief that Batswana were not mentally equipped to handle such a specialised skill.

He added that personally he did not believe that Batswana suffer from any mental handicap, and that the success of BDF pilot and engineering training programmes speak well in support of this view.

Major General Merafhe said BDF had a full complement of trained pilots and had a pilot's flying instructors training programme progressing so that the Force could become self-sufficient in these skills.

Some BDF personnel are attending formal courses in Botswana at the Force's Air Technical School and abroad, designed to equip them with knowledge as air craft mechanics.

Major General Merafhe hoped that the new pilots would contribute towards the BDF enhancement of the good reputation of flying record. He described it as an excellent one considering the number of flying hours done in the Force. BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

GOVERNMENT EMPHASIZES RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Solomon Lotshe]

[Text]

RURAL development will remain the principal focus of Government policy for many years to come.

This was said by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, officially opening the National Development Bank regional office in Francistown last week.

The Vice President explained that the National Development Bank as a national financial institution would continue to attach great importance to the lives of the majority of people.

Mr Seretse said prior to 1980 all loans were processed by the Board of the bank in Gaborone although 90 per cent of the applications for the loans came from rural areas.

ALDEP: Farmers' Boon

[Article by Keefelakae Toise]

THE ARABLE Land Development Programme (ALDEP) was yesterday described by the Ministry of Local Government and Lands as a remarkable effort by government to develop rural areas.

Mr Samuel Mphuchane, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry who was addressing a district development conference in Mochudi, said some farmers

in Kgatleng had already benefited from ALDEP through direct financial assistance to fence their farms and buy agricultural machinery.

He explained that although government had limited funds to help the majority of farmers, increased food production by ALDEP-sponsored farmers would enable government to allocate more funds to the scheme.

The Permanent Secretary said government had set up small

industries in villages to service the rural economy, and had provided funds and manpower to create employment opportunities. He noted that farmers could help meet the country's needs by expanding their agricultural activities to include horticulture and food processing industries.

To speed rural development, the Permanent Secretary said, emphasis should be put on

of outstanding loans throughout the North East and part of the Central District. It was expected the figure would increase substantially as Batswana become more aware of the bank's services.

The Vice President also said that the bank's success would be judged not only on its ability to grant loans but also on its effectiveness on recovering the loans. He said in future prompt loan repayments would ensure a continued flow.

Mr Seretse also warned that the bank was not there to be used for a particular section of the community but it existed for Batswana in all walks of life.

He noted that Government would continue to strengthen the bank's resources to increase the efficiency of its services to the community.

relevant education and training for youths and adults. On rural health, Mr Mphuchane said Bakgatla were fortunate to have a pilot project on environmental sanitation.

The Permanent Secretary encouraged parents to build clean water storage, pit latrines and rubbish pits in their homes because the aim of the sanitation projects, he explained, was to encourage good hygiene.

MASIRE ON 'SHAKY' DIAMOND MARKET

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Johannes Pilane]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT Dr Quett Masire has disclosed that market for diamonds which are Botswana's highest source of income, is shaky and diamonds are not likely to bring the estimated income this year.

Speaking at Moshupa, last week the President said Batswana must immediately divert to Agricultural production as the possible alternative, to forestall or alleviate the possible economic crisis ahead.

He said Botswana had aimed at selling P240 million worth of diamonds, but the market authorities have indicated that Botswana will be fortunate to sell P140 million worth of diamonds, this year.

He urged Batswana to immediately concentrate on agricultural production without hesitation.

The President however, noted that with the Jwaneng Diamond Mine in full production next year, Botswana would be the fourth largest diamond producing country in the world.

The President added that with only P140 million sales it means only mining operations costs may be met and that meant serious reduction in development funds.

The President said although the diamond markets were shaky, he regarded it as a fortune in disguise in that, we have now been alerted, we have the duty to seek the alternative.

He warned that unless the mineral markets improved, those in the mining field may be forced to retrench their workforce to the level they could afford to learn the costs.

The President however noted that during the last ten years, the diamond markets had been very good and thus brought stable income.

He also warned: "Moatla pedi ga a she" and said if Batswana had taken heed of government advice of diverting to Agriculture Production, the problems could not be as serious as it looked now.

President Masire saw development which were the new Moshupa Secondary School, establishment of National Development Bank branch in Moshupa, water stand pipes, electricity, establishment of Botswana Marketing Board branch, the building of many classrooms in primary schools and Government assisted, Self-Help Mmamaana Secondary School.

The Village Development Committee Chairman, Mr P Mmelesi, expressed optimism

that much more developments would come to Moshupa and noted that 'Rome was not built in one day'.

Mr Mmelesi, on the other hand asked for improvement of roads that link Moshupa to Gaborone and Kanye.

Earlier the Senior Chief's Representative Ramputswa Mosilele had asked for increased medical services in the village.

During question time the President was once again asked about the future of Botswana in the face of a high rate of alcoholic consumption.

The President said he was worried about the deplorable high rate of alcoholic drinking in the country but had no immediate answer to that problem.

He however reminded his audience that those who drank were the sons of Batswana and

that it was up to Batswana themselves to warn their children not to indulge in alcoholic beverages.

Complaints were also levelled at Ngwaketse Main Land Board but no relevant details about its poor services were disclosed except that all its members came from Kanye and that no outside villages were represented in the board.

The President also dismissed allegations about the conduct of the police, with particular reference to the Diamond Squad.

The President was accompanied by Mrs Masire, the Minister of Public Service and Information Mr D.K. Kwelagobe, Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Lesedi Mothibamile and the Minister of Home Affairs Mrs Kebatshabile Disele and the Local MP Mr Setlomo Masisi passed a vote of thanks.

CSO: 4700/391

MAUN TO GET CONVENTIONAL ABATTOIR

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

MAUN will now have a conventional abattoir instead of an abattoir-cannery combination as was originally proposed. This follows a decline in world prices for canned beef in comparison with frozen or chilled beef and Botswana's improved ability to control foot and mouth disease outbreaks.

The government's decision is also as a result of a consultancy by New Zealand firm on Botswana's cattle slaughter capacity and beef marketing arrangements, the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire told Parliament yesterday.

The consultancy was undertaken in August and September this year, according to the President.

Dr Masire explained that the Maun abattoir would be the largest project that the North-West District had attracted and would involve expenditure of around P7 million. It is expected to be in operation by January 1983 and to create some 100 jobs.

He said that of equal importance, this major industry was expected to attract other industries to the area. The consultants, Dr Masire said, had indicated that this move was fully compatible with the decision to build another abattoir in Francistown.

It is estimated that this latter facility will handle some 60 to 80 000 cattle a year, which will make it a major undertaking.

"Given the process of fund-raising, design and construction it is hoped that the Francistown abattoir will be operational in 1986," the President said.

On the Botswana Vaccine Institute, which he opened last month, Dr Masire said that the new premises were capable of producing 21 million doses of monovalent vaccine a year, sufficient for the domestic and export markets.

The President also announced that it was pleasing that Botswana had managed to develop excellent export markets in Zimbabwe and other countries of this region. The project was

expected to be a financial success in addition to being a technical success.

"Given our vaccines, our cordon fences and our veterinary staff, we have made great progress in ensuring that we have the resources to deal with foot and mouth disease, if need be, in the future," he said.

He added that, in this connection, it was great relief that Botswana regained entry for its beef into the European Economic Community (EEC) market last June.

"We are hopeful that the EEC will sympathetically consider our representation that cattle from the Central District be also slaughtered for their market next year since the country has now been free of foot and mouth disease for more than a year."

The President also addressed himself to crop production, and said that in the last year, most areas of the country produced a good harvest of crops.

He attributed this to the generally good rains and to efforts to provide a better service to arable farmers in seed distribution, access to credit, marketing arrangements and extension work.

Dr Masire told the assembly: "We are in the process of restructuring the financial arrangements for the Agricultural Marketing Board to enable it to provide the network of stores and services that crop farmers require."

He said that the major expansion of the Agricultural College was nearly complete and next month "we should see the graduation of the first double streams of extension workers."

Dr Masire added that this should allow the covering of all agricultural districts in the country over the next five years.

"Thus in abattoirs, vaccine factories, cordon fences, agricultural college and market services, government is committing enormous financial resources to support the farmers," the President said.

CSO; 4700/391

COMPLETE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAY PLANNED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by David Matshediso]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Dr Quett Masire has said that it is hoped that the Government will take complete control of the railway line in Botswana between the middle of 1986 and the beginning of 1987.

The President disclosed this when addressing a kgotla meeting at Thamaga this week. Dr Masire told his audience that government's decision to take-over the railway was announced in 1974 by the late President Sir Seretse Khama. The President went on to say that the take over was then delayed by the liberation war in Zimbabwe, which was then called Rhodesia.

He said that some people were becoming impatient with the seemingly slow move to take the railway, but explained that there were many processes that were to be followed before a complete takeover could be achieved.

The President explained that there were short and long term arrangements, such as arranging for the availability of locomotive drivers, artisans, administrative infrastructure, offices and staff accomodations.

President Masire pointed out that such problems together with financial constraints, and the need to carry out feasibility studies cause delays.

However, the President said the government had purchased 50 coaches, and that 12 locomotive engines were being manufactured in Germany. Preparations for railway headquarters, Dr Masire continued, were at an advanced stage. He said that the Wenela premises in Francistown were to be the country's railway headquarters.

Between 1986-87 Batswana drivers will be driving between Mafikeng and Ramokgwebana. After the takeover 1000 people will be needed to work in the railway line, Dr Masire said.

President Masire mentioned that Botswana already has 23 locomotive drivers, and that 18 artisans will complete their course next year. The drivers will be taken to Germany where they will familiarise themselves with train engines, he added.

The President said 8 technicians were in training while 50 artisans were doing 4-5 year courses in Kenya.

Dr Masire expressed concern about the tendency of some people to get free rides on the trains. He asked parents to discourage the youth from doing such things.

Among other things the President talked about development programmes like

TGLP, ALDEP and the Foot and Mouth Vaccine laboratory in Gaborone.

Earlier in his welcoming remarks, the village leader Mr Letlolo Mosielele had called on the President to ask government to consider proper use of land.

Mr Mosielele said he was surprised that the foot and mouth vaccine laboratory was in Gaborone instead of being somewhere in the north where the disease is common.

Comments from the villagers included the dissatisfaction about the way the Land Board allocates land. They also expressed concern about the rate of juvenile delinquency in the country. They said that disciplinary action against the youth was discriminatory because it was only boys who were subjected to corporal punishment, while girls were exempted.

Villagers said that today's girls are the most drunkards and pleaded with government to subject drunken girls to corporal punishment.

The President was accompanied in his visit by the Minister of Education Mr K.P. Morake and the MP for Kweneng South Mr E.M.K. Kgabo.

CSO: 4700/391

NORTH-SOUTH ROAD LINK NEARS COMPLETION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Dr Q.K.J. Masire, has acknowledged that the completion of the Lobatse-Ramatlalama road meant the achievement of Botswana's north-south road link objectives.

The completion of this road project he said, meant that the major centres of Lobatse, Gaborone, Mahalapye, Serule, Francistown and Nata were now linked together by a highway the north-south road.

The road stretches through 744 kilometres.

President Masire acknowledged this when opening the Lobatse-Ramatlalama road on Friday.

The process of road construction between these various settlement centres, he said, had taken a total period of about eight years. This particular project consisted of 45 point-to-one kilometres of bitumen surface road between Lobatse and Ramatlalama said the President.

In a real way it forms the southern most part of our north-south road and links this country with South Africa at the border post of Ramatlalama."

The completion of the Lobatse-Ramatlalama road project brought Botswana nearer to the realisation of her original objective of tarring the north-south road, or the "lifeline" of Botswana, said the President.

We are now left with two more road projects in the north to

accomplish our objective. We are still to construct the 300 kilometres Nata-Kazungula road, or the Botswana-Zambia highway and the 76-kilometre road between Dumela and Ramokgwebana at our border with Zimbabwe

The completion of these two remaining road projects will enable motorists to drive the whole length of Botswana on a high standard class bitumen road comparable to the best in Africa."

The Lobatse-Ramatlalama road cost the government P5 777 873, the President disclosed, adding that the European Communities had been kind enough to provide financial assistance in the amount of P4 783 950.

All that was left for Botswana was to bridge the financial gap. I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the European Communities for the significant financial contribution they have provided to enable us to construct this road project," said the President.

"You may be interested to know that a proposal has been made by some international authority to construct an All-Africa road from Gaborone to Cairo in Egypt. According to that proposal, member-countries through which the road runs are expected to provide the finance. We can congratulate ourselves that we have in fact already made our contribution in that respect."

"The north-south road has been constructed according to international standard particularly in terms of quality."

Even before an All-Africa road project becomes a reality, our north-south road stands to promote regional co-operation in the context of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference."

President Masire said among other objectives, SADCC countries had agreed to undertake transport and communications as the priority sector."

"In some of the SADCC member countries the road system is either still to be constructed or rehabilitated. We are fortunate that we have done much already in that respect. The north-south road, therefore, serves as our contribution to the SADCC road system or the proposed Gaborone-Cairo road."

It does not matter from what angle of view this road system is considered, it is there to facilitate commerce, trade and mere travel, between the SADCC member-states and beyond."

The President noted that in Botswana's short history as an independent country, "we have never undertaken to promote any prestige project, or white elephant."

"All the projects have been of proven need. As a matter of fact, we command high respect in international circles for our unparalleled efficiency in project identification, implementation and cost-effectiveness."

The North-South road project was no exception, he said. "It is a road that Botswana needs, a road that SADCC needs, a road that all Africa needs".

Dr Masire explained that all the tarred roads we have in this country were built after independence. "They are in a real sense the symbol, or the yardstick, of progress we have achieved since attaining our independence. "We should therefore treasure these roads, use them well and maintain them well."

He warned that Botswana, like the rest of the world, was facing a period of economic hardships. "It is doubtful whether we shall be able to undertake any new major road projects apart from those already identified as crucial to overall developments."

He went on. "The high cost of road construction and the retrenchment of capital by our traditional donors, should encourage us to have a closer look at the alternative means of building roads.

"I am thinking here of the labour-intensive methods of road

construction particularly in the rural areas. It is not so much that this method is likely to work out cheaper but also that it will help ameliorate the unemployment situation in the rural areas."

This, said Dr Masire, should be considered in the context of our high labour costs owing to our high industrial wage levels.

"On balance, it would be better for ten people to be employed to earn P10 each than for one person to be so employed to earn a P100 whilst nine people are laid off to starve."

He appealed to the workers of this country not to demand wage levels which the nation as a whole cannot afford.

"Let us remember that every wage increase impinges upon the country's economy as a whole," he said.

"High wage rates contribute to unemployment. There must be a balance somewhere between

reasonable wage levels and the need to promote employment."

The opening of the Lobatse-Ramatlalabana road is yet another contribution towards our plan to achieve a measure of dependability in road transport.

"This road is complementary to our overall development efforts. I have no doubt that I speak for the people of Botswana, SADCC and Africa as a whole," he added.

"In conclusion," said the President, "I wish to congratulate, once again all those who contributed in cash and kind towards the construction of this road project.

"I am sure that the former local member of Parliament, Mr B.C. Thema, together with the people of this area must be happy that the road they had always advocated for has become a reality." **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/391

HIGHWAY, RAILWAY LINKS WITH NAMIBIA ENVISAGED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Rudolph Mojalemotho]

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Works and Communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard has said his Ministry was considering the possibility of rail and road links to the west although the Namibian problem had not been solved. Mr Blackbeard was speaking at the liaison meeting of southern African states in Gaborone recently.

According to the Minister, such meetings were held annually to discuss technical and administrative matters of mutual interest amongst the members. "As the head of a technical Ministry, I am pleased that these meetings take place between technical staffs in the various countries rather than solely political and economic discussions. It shows a willingness to allow a free flow of "Technical Information" which is necessary to enable each country to effectively use their development and maintenance resources to the best possible advantage," he said.

Minister Blackbeard also said for the past ten years Botswana has been mainly concerned with the construction of the main North-South road that links major

villages to important centres around the country.

He pointed out that concerted efforts were made to step-up rural development, particularly arable farming and rural industries.

Mr Blackbeard said to determine priorities in the development of roads in the various districts, it was hoped that the final report of feasibility studies would be received soon. He said this should give the basis for the upgrading of these roads during the next ten years.

To this day he added, Botswana has been utilizing design standards developed for other, sister African countries. "This is a source of gratification as it demonstrates cooperation in this technical field in the spirit that has brought you together at this occasion," the Minister said.

The Roads Department, Mr Blackbeard continued has commissioned a study to prepare a roads design manual which will hopefully be suited to Botswana and the many varying conditions encountered in this country. The manual should be ready for publication in 1982.

Minister Blackbeard disclosed that studies had been undertaken to upgrade old bitumen roads as well as roads which suffered considerable overloading.

He said the results from this study would make it easy for the Ministers to plan a road strengthening programme for years to come.

Mr Blackbeard also told the meeting that it was his Ministry's intention to install weighbridges at all our main border posts, as much as possible to stop the overloading.

"All the people of Botswana are entitled to improve roads. However, our overall road construction programme is overambitious. It needs substantial financial and manpower resources which are inadequate at present," he said.

He also revealed that the progress made in road construction was spectacular. The Minister said the roads constructed under the programme were less costly but were strong enough to meet the requirements of both current and anticipate traffic.

CSO: 4700/391

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS MIRROR GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Michael Ditlhakeng]

[Text]

DISTRICT Agricultural Shows provide opportunities for people in rural areas, local authorities and the business community to benefit from government policies on development.

This was indicated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Motlakgola Nwako when addressing a seminar for Tswapong district agricultural show organisers at Maunatlala last weekend.

Minister Nwako said district shows should link agricultural activities to business development.

The Minister said district shows, by emphasising on development, made people in the rural areas aware of industrial and commercial progress in the country. He further said it was necessary to ensure that people played an active role in development activities in their areas.

He pointed out that the role of public officers and councillors was to facilitate such events, not to dominate them. He called for the involvement of members of the public in organising committees, the judging, and all other activities associated with district agricultural shows.

"We in Botswana have an enviable reputation in the world in general and the developing countries in particular, for having a stable democratic governmental structure," Minister Nwako said.

For democracy to flourish, Minister Nwako said, the public must be constantly drawn into all activities of social and economic significance.

The Minister said his Ministry could assist district agricultural shows in various ways, such as in publicising individual shows. In addition, he said, the Trade Promotion Unit in his ministry considered to introduce agricultural shows mobile agencies in 1982.

Shows training courses for organisers of district agricultural shows, with particular emphasis on preparation for shows and organisation of stalls was yet another idea being considered.

Minister Nwako further said the time has come for district agricultural shows to play a bigger role in promoting industries. He pointed out that the manufacturing sector was growing at 20 per cent every year.

"This rapid industrialisation of our economy must be reflected in our district agricultural shows so that they become a mirror of the changing pattern of life in our country," Minister Nwako emphasised.

"As we in Botswana have a very small market, in international terms, with our population of less than one million people, it is necessary that our manufacturers consider joint ventures with foreign investors and also consider the possibilities of manufacturing for export," he said.

He said district agricultural shows should be a forum for exploring these opportunities to enable our experienced and capable cattle farmers to diversify their activities and perhaps invest some of their profits manufacturing.

"Indeed the district agricultural shows should supplement the work of our annual Gaborone Trade Fair, which is becoming increasingly accepted as a major regional trade, and agricultural exhibition for the whole of southern Africa," Minister Nwako said.

CSO: 4700/391

MINISTER REPORTS COAL PROSPECTS POSITIVE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Commerce and Industry Mr Moutlakgola Nwako has urged Batswana to increase food production to counteract a decline in the prices of minerals at the world markets.

Speaking at a kgotla meeting in Palapye recently, Mr Nwako said every head of the family involved in the agricultural sector should work hard to increase income per head which would improve the standard of living of every Motswana in the country.

He said that the current coal exploration in the Central District and Kgaleng was giving promising results. He further explained that transport and seaport arrangements and preparations were being undertaken, to provide access to the European markets.

Botswana's coal, will be railed to Richards Bay in South Africa, Maputo in Mozambique and

Walvis Bay port in Namibia for shipment to the European market centres.

The Minister's speech gave the general public an impression that the commodity would be second to diamonds, the country's foreign exchange earner. He did not mention anything about the problems in the Selebi-Phikwe copper-nickel mine.

Turning to the general infrastructural development in the Central District Mr Nwako said that the National Power Station and the new coal mine town to be built between Palapye and Serowe and the expansion of the Morupule complex would contribute significantly towards employment creation in the country.

CSO: 4700/391

BCL PROFITS DIP, AS NICKEL, COPPER, COBALT PRICES DECLINE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Mishingo Mpaphadzi]

[Text]

SALES REVENUE of BCL have been reduced significantly by the decline in prices of Nickel, Copper and Cobalt. This was confirmed on Thursday by BCL's General Manager, Mr Mike Young in an interview with the Botswana Press Agency.

Mr Young noted that the impact of the lower prices received by BCL on the company's cash flow was serious and there was no evidence that the conditions will improve until well in 1982.

On a worldwide basis, he added, the nickel industry is in a terrible state.

He revealed that metal prices are depressed and producers are holding large inventories.

"Because of its debt burden BCL is particularly vulnerable to poor market conditions," he added.

The General Manager further pointed out that the company's financial crisis may also be aggravated by AMAX's request.

AMAX Nickel are contracted to purchase BCL's entire matte output for a reduction of about 25 per cent matte sales to an annual level of about 30 000 tonnes of matte for a period of 27 months commencing January 1, 1982.

He said the proposed reduction in matte sales to AMAX was designed to mitigate the costs to AMAX INC. of maintaining large stocks of nickel valued at present high interest rates. "AMAX have stated" He added "They would absorb any matte which had to be stockpiled from onwards."

Mr Young explained that whilst the request by AMAX was being considered, BCL was making active enquiries to establish other possible markets for its Nickel/Copper matte, adding that "initial reaction to these enquiries has been favourable."

He made it clear that no reduction in production was planned and it was hoped to sell all BCL's production by one means or another.

"Meanwhile BCL is taking all possible steps to reduce costs and defer expenditure until market conditions improve," he added.

The General Manager gave the assurance however, that all the technical problems experienced by BCL since 1973, which were the cause of the company's present crippling debt burden, have now been long overcome.

He indicated that the mine continued to operate efficiently and its operating costs are amongst the lowest of the World's Nickel Producers.

Mr Young added quickly however, that although BCL's debt was re-scheduled as recently as May 1980, it was apparent that before the end of 1981, BCL would require additional financial support, which has not as yet been committed to it.

This is the second time within a period of almost two years, the company is plagued by financial crisis. The mine ceased to export nickel and copper to AMAX in September 1979, following a strike by more than 400 members of the United Steel Workers Union at Louisiana, United States of America. On that occasion bridging/interim finance was organised by the government and the major Shareholders.

In May 1981 in a bid to assist the company during the period through to December 31, 1983 the Government, the Principal Shareholders and the major lenders entered into an agreement with BCL Limited to defer certain of the Company's Royalty and debt repayments during the period between June, 1980 to December 31, 1983. Negotiations are presently in hand to consider further BCL's financial requirements. BOPA

BRIEFS

COAL FOR FRANCE--Botswana might become an important coal exporter to France if coal exploration operations being carried out by Charbonnages De France (CDF) in the Central District, Kgatleng and Kweneng become successful. An address at the Holiday Inn last week, marking the commencement of the drilling operations, CDF representative, Mr J. C. Sore said while France had nuclear power stations, the country was nevertheless going to increase its coal consumption to reduce its dependence on oil. He said at present France consumed about 50 million tonnes of coal per annum but produced only 20 million every year. Mr Sore noted that France therefore had to import about 30 million tonnes annually. Botswana's current coal production is 371 000 tonnes per annum. According to a press release from CDF, both Botswana and France would jointly benefit considerably, should the prospecting operations prove successful. Mr Sore also expressed his appreciation of the Botswana Government for granting a prospecting licence to his company. Speaking at the same ceremony, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr. G. K. T. Chiepe, cautioned against over-optimism with regard to the opening of new coal mines in the country. The Minister said the development of a coal mine was a long-term project, and if prospecting by the coal mining companies, proved to be successful, high-level production from the new mines could not be expected before the mid-1980's. The function was attended by cabinet ministers, representatives of commercial institutions, and other mining companies. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1]

POPULATION FIGURE--Botswana's population now totals 936 600. These are the preliminary results of the census enumeration that took place all over Botswana from August 12 to 26 this year. This, adds the announcement, shows an increase of 362 506 people or 6.3%--giving an annual increase of 5%. The announcement adds that the urban areas have shown remarkable growth in population especially Gaborone, Selebi-Phikwe and Orapa. This growth, according to the Central Statistics Office, was due to the fact that the towns were mainly being settled by the census time in 1971. The more established townships of Francistown and Lobatse are said to have grown at less remarkable rate. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1]

BALETE WARNED AGAINST ILLEGAL CROSSING--Balete were last week warned by the local police station commander, J. Bogacu against crossing illegally into South Africa to collect wood. Mr Bogacu said at a kgotia meeting that South African force on the border could shoot at any person in sight, especially if the person tried to run away. The warning came after a Dinokaneng Magistrate in South Africa

fined Kenalemang Monica More of Ramotswa P60 or 60 days in prison for illegally. Another person from Ramotswa Piet Mokokwe was also fined P20 or 20 days in prison for the same offence. According to Mr Bogacu, three Ramotswa girls were last month pardoned after committing the same offence. [Text] Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 81 p 1]

COPPER, NICKEL PROBLEMS--The President, Dr Q. K. J. Masire told Gabane residents this week that lack of favourable markets for Botswana's copper and nickel was one of the biggest problems facing the Selebi-Phikwe mine since the mine started production in 1974. The President noted that although West Germany imported the bulk of Botswana copper and nickel, there were stockpiles that could not be easily got rid of inadequate electricity and lack of shipping facilities were problems the Government had to solve, Dr Masire added. He also said although the Americans did a great deal of help build the infrastructure a lot more was still required to be done. The President disclosed that the Selebi-Phikwe copper and nickel mine has always been dogged by financial and management problems, and that at one point the management considered closing down. The President said, however, that Government had persuaded the management to take into account the welfare of the town dwellers who would consequently become jobless. Dr Masire also touched on the pollution at Selebi-Phikwe, a result of the mine's chimney stacks, which spew gaseous fumes over the township. The President disclosed that a lot of money has gone into the project to make the township pollution free. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

LOCAL AUTONOMY DEMANDS--The Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr D. K. Kwele, this week warned district councils against demanding autonomy because Botswana is a unitary state. He told councillors that it was not true that the central government alone monopolises decision making powers. "You are the local authorities," Mr Kwele said. The Minister was addressing a joint meeting of the Kgalagadi district council and land board officials at Tsabong. Mr Kwele emphasised that elected council officials and council employees should cooperate. He also made it clear that councillors and council employees should not gossip about confidential council affairs. Such behaviour, the Minister confirmed could only lead to petty misunderstanding, thereby, retarding national development. Mr Kwele said it was mockery of majority rule for a councillor whose motion has been defeated to go around defaming his colleagues in public. He pointed out that in many districts, development projects were lagging behind because quarrels and counter-accusations among councillors and council employees. Tribalism Mr Kwele said, is enemy number one in Africa and the Government is fighting against this evil by all means at its disposal. Mr Kwele warned that officers employed by council should not be regarded as "rejects of the central government" because council officers play an important role in planning and implementing rural development policies. He also cautioned land boards against making decisions without consulting council. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

SABOTAGE CASE--Moremi Lele Gare (25), of Mochudi will appear before the Selibe-Phikwe Magistrate Court next week for allegedly cutting power supply in the town last Friday. Gare is charged with Sabotage, a criminal act contrary to Section 341, Sub-section B of the Penal Code. It is alleged that Gare had on November 6 at

Selebi-Phikwe, willfully and unlawfully cut off electricity in the township with intent to obstruct power supply. The accused is an employee of the Botswana Power Corporation. The power was cut for roughly four hours, and among the most hard hit areas were the hospital, BCL and Francistown, which gets its power from Selibe-Phikwe. BOPA [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 13 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/391

YUGOSLAV LAUDS IMPETUS, QUALITY IN TIES BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A ranking member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic (SFR) of Yugoslavia has said that his country's relations with Socialist Ethiopia had registered broader impetus and new quality.

Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia, commented on the growing relations between the two countries during a recent interview he gave in Belgrade to the head of the Ethiopian News Agency. Comrade Mijatovic touched on broad-ranging issues including Ethio-Yugoslav relations and cooperations following the Ethiopian Revolution, Yugoslav's position on developments in the horn of Africa, the dangers of the escalating arms race and the present situation in Yugoslavia.

Asked to assess the present level of Ethio-Yugoslav cooperation, Comrade Mijatovic said the long-standing relations between the two countries rest on common aspirations for freedom and independent development, the building of a better and more just world, and on joint commitment to the application of the principles of Non-Alignment. Noting that relations between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia have gained broader impetus following the revolution, the Yugoslav official noted that the Yugoslav people welcomed the events of February 1974 as "an authentic expression of the will of the Ethiopian people to rid themselves of the shackles of feudalism and to build a society based on progressive foundation."

Comrade Mijatovic recalled that from the very beginning Yugoslavia had extended all-round political, diplomatic material and other assistance to the Ethiopian Revolution and said the Yugoslav people, party and government have been following with attention and keen interest the measures taken by the Ethiopian leadership to advance the cause of the broad masses. "We rejoice at the successes achieved in this endeavour," he told ENA.

Identical Views

Comrade Mijatovic noted that the two countries share identical views on key problems confronting the present-day world and said the good relations between Socialist Ethiopia and Yugoslavia are based on the firm foundation laid during the meeting of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and the late President Tito of Yugoslavia. He also recalled the fruitful meeting he had with Comrade Chairman

Mengistu last April when he visited Ethiopia in his capacity as President of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Mijatovic was convinced that the prospects for further expanding relations and cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and Yugoslavia are very good and mentioned trade, investment cooperation and cooperation in industrial production and agricultural as the most promising areas.

In response to the ENA question on Yugoslavia's position regarding the worsening situation in the horn of Africa as a result of the establishment of military bases in Somalia, the Yugoslav official said: "Yugoslavia has resolutely opposed on every occasion the use of force as a means of dealing with disputes among nations. The use of military force only makes existing conflicts more complicated and more complex and this historical experience has been confirmed by the situation in the horn of Africa."

Comrade Mijatovic went on: "We support the principle contained in the OAU Charter regarding the inviolability of state borders, as well as all efforts exerted by the Organization towards solving such disputes." In this connection, he said, Yugoslavia stands for the peaceful solution of the problem in the horn of Africa and indeed all inter-African disputes.

Serious Threat

Turning to the international scene, Comrade Mijatovic said the already tense situations are being aggravated by the growing tension around the world. He also mentioned attempts at thwarting the aspirations of peoples for full national, economic and political emancipation and the growing gap and contradictions between the developed and developing countries as matters of great concern.

The concentration of weapons in Europe, the Indian Ocean-Gulf Red Sea areas and other parts of the world pose serious threat to world peace, the Yugoslav official went on to point out. He said the Non-Aligned countries should intensify efforts to arrest this dangerous trend.

Asked to comment on the situation in post-Tito Yugoslavia, Comrade Mijatovic said while the late Yugoslav President's death was an irreparable loss, the problems facing the country today "primarily stem from our dynamic and very rapid overall socio-economic development and progress." He went on to note that in Yugoslav society as in other societies there are "manifested differences of interest not in terms of general development and objectives but with respect to concrete situations."

Asked finally what Yugoslavia is doing to solve economic and political difficulties currently facing it, Comrade Mijatovic mentioned three areas of policy action: checking inflation and reducing balance of payments deficits, drafting a comprehensive programme of economic stabilization, and consolidating the socialist system. He stressed that the best guarantee for the solution of Yugoslavia's problems and difficulties say in the broadcast involvement and dedication of the Yugoslav working people of all nationalities in national endeavour.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION ELECTED TO IOJ COMMITTEES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Nov 81 p 8

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The Ethiopian Journalists' Association (EJA) has been elected member of the Executive and Control Committees of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), Comrade Imiru Worku, Acting Chairman of the EJA, disclosed yesterday.

EJA was elected at the IOJ's Ninth Congress which was held in Moscow recently to serve for five years.

Comrade Imiru said the meeting deliberated on wide ranging issues, including a common strategy to counter imperialist and reactionary propaganda. The Congress condemned the bellicose and aggressive posture of imperialism all over the world.

The Ninth Congress of the IOJ was attended by 420 delegates from 86 countries and representatives of international organizations, according to Comrade Imiru.

Prior to the Moscow Congress Comrade Imiru had participated at the meeting in the Bulgarian city of Varna jointly organized by the IOJ Social Committee and the Bulgarian Journalists' Association in connection with the protection of the rights

of progressive journalists.

Comrade Imiru pointed out that representatives of 46 countries and leaders of international organizations participated at the Varna meeting in which views were exchanged on measures to be taken against racist, Zionist and repressive forces that persecute progressive journalists.

He further noted that study reports were heard during the meeting by delegation members of Socialist Ethiopia, several Latin American, Middle East and other countries on the repressions perpetrated on progressive journalists in South Africa and other reactionary quarters.

Comrade Imiru reported that a committee was formed during the meeting in Varna to assist families of journalists killed by repressive governments and to speed up the release of progressive journalists imprisoned by Zionists and oppressive regimes.

The delegation members of the EJA also visited historical sites and various institutions during a ten-day visit of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE AT ASSAB PORT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] ASSAB (EH) — Construction works are underway at the Port of Assab with the view to further improve the facilities of the Port, Comrade Mohammed Said Jasir, Manager of the Assab Port Administration, disclosed to a team of visiting journalists at his office here recently.

Comrade Mohammed said that the main part of the construction was the installation of 18 cranes, of which the work in nine of them is complete at present. The Manager noted that the installation of the cranes to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships is expected to increase the port's operational capacity by 20 per cent. Besides easing the shortage of materials at the Port, the installation of the cranes in a suitable manner will further enhance the provision of efficient services at the Port, he added.

Comrade Mohammed further stated that the completion of the new power station, which is expected to be operational in the very near future, will ensure the Port of adequate electric power supply. In this connection, the Manager pointed out that the power station is not meant to serve only the Port. He added that plans are under way to discuss mat-

ters with the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority as to how the service could be extended to the residents of the town, if need be. This scheme has an important role to play in a town like Assab where the residents are highly dependent on electric power for electrical appliances such as ventilators, air conditioners, cold stores, refrigerators, and so on.

Other Port Facilities

As regards the work on other Port facilities, Comrade Mohammed said that an open space has been fenced for the deposition of cargoes to prevent the loss of goods through negligence. Along with this are such facilities as offices, warehouses, machine rooms and also a place for washing and greasing of machines as well as residence quarters, the Manager added.

Comrade Mohammed also noted that work on most parts of the project is 100 per cent complete except fence work and office extension which are 95 and 85 per cent complete respectively.

Speaking about the plans for the further improvement of the organizational set up of the port on international level, Comrade Mohammed

pointed out that the first-phase study on the administration of the Port and its master-plan has been completed and presented for consideration. Comrade Mohammed stressed that this study has an important bearing on the further development of the work at the national port for it also treats the nature of the connections the Port administration should have with related bodies.

CSO: 4500/69

ACTIVITIES OF KURAZ PUBLISHING HOUSE REVEALED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Great efforts was made by the Kuraz Publishing House during the last Ethiopian year to help alleviate the printing problem which prevailed during the feudo-bourgeois regime and to satisfy the reading urge of the people by translating foreign language books into Amharic.

This was stated by Comrade Tesfaye Ayalew, General Manager of the Kuraz Publishing House, on the occasion of the Fir . Anniversary of the firm. Comrade Tesfaye noted that the House has translated into Amharic books written in 15 foreign languages and distributed them to the public at reasonable prices.

He disclosed that the House has opened 24 bookshops in 14 regions and the capital.

The General Manager further pointed out that a new book titled Wonjelegnaw Dagna, the Criminal Judge by Haddis Alemaychu, author of the best selling Fikir Eske Mekabir (Love Unto Grave) is now on sale.

Amharic books which have gained fame among the reading public, including Endewetach Kerech (she never returned) Teret Teret Yemeseret (oral tradition), Yekei Kokeb Tiri (the call of the red star), Maebel Wazimea and Mebacha (eve and wake of the storm revolution) and various other books dealing with the Ethiopian philosophy will shortly be translated into Russian, Comrade Tesfaye declared.

Kuraz Publishing House has meanwhile reduced the prices of 15 books in order to disseminate Marxism-Leninism among the people and encourage adult readership among the newly literate.

CSO: 4500/69

ASMARA RADIO STATION INAUGURATED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] **ASMARA (ENA)** — The new 50 kilowatt radio station in this regional capital of Eritrea built and equipped at a cost of more than 1.3 million Birr by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance was inaugurated here on Sunday.

The new Asmara radio station was inaugurated in the presence of Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Information and National Guidance and COPWE Central Committee member, by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative for Eritrea region.

In a statement he delivered on the occasion, Comrade Dawit said that the new radio station has a unique and special role to play in the revolutionary struggle in disseminating knowledge on the genuine and glorious victories of the revolution as well as in rallying the broad masses for still greater victories ahead.

He declared that in addition to spreading the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the radio station would convey the revolutionary call to those individuals who were forced or misled into fleeing to wilderness by reactionaries to benefit from the Go-

vernment's amnesty, return to normal life and embark on the effort of reconstruction undertaken by the country.

Comrade Dawit thanked experts and staff of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance and others who helped in the successful completion of the new and improved services of the Asmara radio station.

Earlier, Comrade Girma Yilma said in a statement that radio broadcasting plays an important part in explaining the objectives of the revolution the broad masses and to convey the wishes of the masses to COPWE and the Revolutionary Government.

It would struggle for the development of the languages and cultures of all nationalities and would disseminate the message of peace and socialism, the brotherhood of the working people, at the same time encouraging comradely and friendly feelings among peoples. The radio station would also fight against regionalism and other disruptive tendencies, Comrade Girma said.

He went on to state that the radio station would serve as a bridge between the broad masses of the region and the Government, communicating

as widely as possible, the spirit of peace and unity. The Asmara radio station of Revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Girma said, would continue to expose fully the machinations and vicious propaganda of the anti-popular, anti-unity and counter-revolutionary elements.

Comrade Girma then expressed thanks on behalf of the Ministry and on his own behalf to the members of Regional COPWE Executive Committee, the Regional Chief Administrator, the Northern Sector Command, the Revolutionary Police and governmental departments and mass organisations for participating effectively and extending their co-operation in the task of building the radio station in a new form.

Also speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mulugeta Lule, Acting Head of the Department of Radio Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia, said that the station was built and equipped at more than 1.3 million Birr, excluding the material assistance extended by governmental and mass organisations.

Comrade Yigezu Jafaro, Head of the Regional Branch of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, said that immense efforts have gone into the establishment of the new radio station.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Fikru Wolde-Tinsae, Chief Administrator of Eritrea region, members of the Regional COPWE Executive Committee and other invited guests.

CSO: 4500/69

TPLF EXPECTS DERG TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE IN TIGRE

London 8 DAYS in English No 46, 21 Nov 81 p 36

[Text]

PAMELA ANN SMITH details the fears of the *Tigré People's Liberation Front* that Ethiopia's ruling Dergue regime, aided by Soviet arms and advisers, will move soon to crush the TPLF's so-far-successful resistance.

WHILE MUCH of the world's attention is currently focused on the Reagan administration's attempts to shore up its defences in Egypt and the Sudan, another struggle against a major superpower is continuing just south of the area, in the heart of the Horn of Africa.

On one side is the Dergue, the ruling military regime in Ethiopia which is backed by the Soviet Union; on the other is the *Tigré People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) which, like its comrades-in-arms the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), is facing the threat of a major offensive mounted from Addis Ababa. The outcome of the campaign, the latest in a series which has been staged against *Tigré*'s people since 1975, could change the balance of power in this vital region and hammer another nail to the coffin of Ethiopian imperialism.

Asfaha Hagos, a member of the TPLF central committee and the head of its foreign relations bureau, told *8 Days* during his recent visit to London that: 'The TPLF is expecting the Dergue to launch a very big military offensive in *Tigré* within the next few weeks.' He said that the Ethiopians have already deployed one division along the borders of the province and that more troops, trained by Russian advisers and

armed with recently-supplied Soviet weapons, were being moved into the area. '*Tigré* is the main target,' he said, 'because the TPLF is growing tremendously, it is the harvest season, and the Soviets are trying to strengthen their position in the Horn of Africa and along the Red Sea.' Asked if he thought the projected offensive reflected the military pact signed in August by Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen — all of which are allied with Moscow he said: 'Yes. *Tigré* is the weakest point in the alliance.'

The Tigreans, who number about 5m, launched their latest struggle for national self-determination in 1975, shortly after the fall of the Haile Selassie regime in Ethiopia. Since then they have faced six major campaigns by the Dergue aimed at capturing the centres of population and at regaining the wealthy agricultural lands which the military regime needs if it is to maintain its control over the former empire. In the last major campaign, launched in August 1980, the Tigreans encountered heavy Russian armaments for the first time. These included advanced MI24 helicopter gunships, of the kind first used by the Russians in Afghanistan. Led by the Rangers, an elite counter-insurgency force trained by the Soviets, the Dergue's 40,000 troops were nevertheless defeated after a battle lasting three months.

Another attempt to regain the rural areas was made last April, when Ethiopian troops garrisoned in the Tigrean capital of Makale and in the town of Adwa sought to clear the main road running from central *Tigré* to Addis Ababa. Led by three Soviet colonels, and employing MiG23 aircraft and T54 tanks supplied by the Russians, the Dergue's forces nevertheless were pushed back

to their garrisons by the end of April. TPLF forces captured scores of armoured cars, heavy vehicles, radio sets, machine guns and rifles during the fighting, as well as hundreds of enemy troops, Hagos reported. By this summer the TPLF controlled over 85 per cent of Tigré, from the borders of Sudan to the eastern edge of the province west of Djibouti. The Ethiopians controlled only a handful of towns housing only about three per cent of the total population, Hagos added.

TPLF representatives have launched a diplomatic campaign aimed at gaining outside support for their attempt to resolve the conflict peacefully. In a memorandum submitted to the UN General Assembly in September, they called on the organisation and its member states to withhold support for the Ethiopian regime and to render assistance to all the oppressed minorities in Ethiopia and in Eritrea, who were fighting for their democratic rights. But they also stressed that they were not a 'secessionist movement'.

'We are not against the voluntary unity of the Tigreans with the other nations and nationalities in the empire,' a spokesman said. 'We understand the economic, security and international advantages of a big

state. But when there does not exist a democratic atmosphere, when national oppression continues and when the people lead a degrading economic and social life, they opt for the formation of an independent and democratic republic.'

Closer to home, the TPLF has called for the establishment of a united front with the other groups fighting for national self-determination. These include the Oromo Liberation Front, the Western Somali Liberation Front in the Ogaden and the Danakil peoples of Afars, near Djibouti, as well as the Eritreans.

The Tigreans, because of their military successes perhaps, have made the most progress in these areas, and as a result they have been more successful in avoiding the harsh conditions and enforced exile endured by the Eritreans and the Somalis. Although some 80,000 Tigrean refugees have been forced to flee to the Sudan, the bulk of the population remains in Tigré. The TPLF claim that this cohesion has led to a doubling of its fighting forces since May 1980. The question is whether even these undeniably impressive achievements will be enough to stave off the next assault by the Dergue and their Soviet advisers.

CSO: 4500/68

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

STARVATION DEATHS--Paris, November 25--More than 1,000 people have already died of hunger in a months-long famine in Western Ethiopia, the Protestant Federation of France said in a communique issued here. Citing a local official with the Evangelical Mekane Yesu Church, the Federation said that some 35,000 Ethiopians had been affected by the famine and urgent help was needed to alleviate the critical situation, particularly in the western province of Welega. The group also said that local authorities were persecuting Christians in the area. Several Ministers had been arrested, churches shut down and goods confiscated. The Federation said the reports had been confirmed by other sources. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2849, 25 Nov 81 p 20]

EPLF COUNTEROFFENSIVE--Paris, November 25--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea said that 950 Ethiopian soliders had been killed, 1,255 wounded and 43 taken prisoner in fighting since November 8 when the Front launched a counter-offensive against Government troops in the Barka region. The Army had been forced to retreat more than 70 kms (62 miles) throughout the western front, the group said in a communique released in Paris. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2849, 25 Nov 81 p 20]

CSO: 4500/69

ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTI-EXPANSIONIST FRONT REPORTED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 25, Nov 81 p 12

[Text] The unjust military intervention of Senegalese troops in Gambia and the subsequent triggering of a process of annexation of that sister country by the Senegalese neocolonial regime have aroused the general reproof of our people, of the democratic and patriotic organizations. Our newspaper furthermore echoed this disapproval in its last two issues. But, as we expected, the neocolonial regimes of Gambia and Senegal were not bothered by that. As a matter of fact we have just learned that, after London, the Gambian Patriotic Forces are organizing themselves to form a "broad patriotic front against the Senegalese occupation forces and their Gambian running dogs." This initiative, coming essentially from the MOJA (Movement for Justice--Gambian Section) is known thanks to the efforts of the journal BALANG-BAA. Below we present excerpts taken from that publication and the declaration of the MOJA.

"Dear fellow citizens, the aggressive Senegalese ruling classes have illegally invaded our country and are now planning a permanent occupation of our country with the support of their Gambian puppets, led by the traitor Daouda Diawara. This criminal act, which is opposed by all true Gambians, must not go unpunished. The pitiful living conditions of the people of Casamance are only too well-known to us to allow any illusion as to any future of the 'union' of our two countries under the yoke of two countries controlled by foreigners. Gambians never opposed authentic union with their brothers and sisters in Senegal but they draw a clear dividing line between a free union between two free peoples on the one hand and the forced 'union' of two peoples on the other hand. Our 'elected' leaders have sold us out. So, the only thing for us to do is to rely on ourselves.

"Finally, the lessons learned from the many mistakes made during the July uprising show that, if we must fight a long battle until victory against the enemy, we must organize ourselves. The ground for the founding of a front with all Gambian patriots must be rapidly prepared to tackle the task of fighting against the Senegalese aggressors on all fronts.

"All information intended for the outside world seems to come from Dakar, the capital of Senegalese expansionism. Even Gambians living in the areas where fighting is going on against the Senegalese invaders, knowing the situation only in their own localities, depend on the lies fabricated in Dakar under the heading of information. LE BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS DE GAMBIE has become a provincial journal for the occupation forces.

"The important thing now is to forge new instruments for resistance to break up this plot against the people. The imperialist press has said that opposition to the occupation comes only from the small bureaucratic elite which was afraid of being swept away by the enormous Senegalese bureaucratic machine.

"But the Gambian masses are only too familiar with the living conditions of their Senegalese brothers. The high cost of living, chronic unemployment, prostitution, and the notorious arrogance of the authorities (of Senegal) do not attract us; instead, this sort of thing repels us. Since our Senegalese brothers and sisters are stepping up their fight against the neocolonial regime of Abdou Diouf, we will be at their side in the fight for our independence and we will then, amid the fire of battle, lay the foundations for a real unity among our peoples, founded on equality and mutual respect in conformity with the greatest ideals of pan-Africanism.

"As we go to press, we learn of the arrest, in Guinea-Bissau, of Kukoi S. Sanyang and nine of his associates and that the occupation forces and their Gambian lackeys are doing everything for their extradition. We issue an appeal to the government of Guinea-Bissau to refrain from sending them to certain death. Such an act would be considered as interference in our internal affairs.

"Down with the traitorous clique of Diawara.

"No to the neocolonial 'union' of the Senegambian puppet states.

"For the broadest patriotic front against Senegalese aggression."

BALANG-BAA

MOJA Statement on Tragic and Extremely Grave Events

1. We address our condolences to the entire nation in general and particularly to the families of all those who fell in the course of the resistance against the invaders and during the useless blood bath.

We are resolved to transform our pain into a focus of indomitable resistance to Senegalese aggression.

2. While understanding the need for revolutionary change in Gambia and the illegitimate nature of the regime of Diawara, we dissociate ourselves from the infantile adventurism of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and we firmly condemn the indescribable chaos caused by the badly-organized coup d'etat.

However, our criticisms of the CNR must not be confused with the perfidious campaign of lies and denigrations orchestrated by the Senegalese aggressors and their puppets lead by Diawara.

Contrary to the many lies and exaggerations, the forces of the CNR could not be held responsible directly for the death of a relatively small number of people. The vast majority of deaths was caused by the savage massacres carried out by the Senegalese aggressors against defenseless people. For example, while the "coupists" were liberating all of their hostages, the "loyalists" in panic killed 27 of their hostages by choking them to death.

It is true that the criminals armed by the CNR killed many innocent people but "loyalist" snipers did just as much.

The responsibility for the tragic holocaust which has struck our martyr people must be correctly placed in context with all of the guilty individuals taking their share because these abominable crimes must be punished just as the prolonged war against the occupation forces must inevitably lead to the defeat of those occupation forces.

3. Keeping our distance from the coup d'etat does not in any way alter our resolute condemnation of the unlawful invasion and occupation of our dear country. The coup d'etat and the invasion are two different things. The presumed unconstitutional military "accord" between the two neocolonial states serves to discredit the states rather than legitimize the invasion. We consider the role of the Diawara clique in this entire affair to involve treason and it must be roundly condemned.

4. We reaffirm that we recognize the many bonds existing between the sister peoples of Senegal and Gambia. We renew our support for the free, independent, and socialist union of the two countries and of all of Africa, if we may say so. However, we draw a clear dividing line between a union and violent absorption of a neocolony by another one. We are very happy with the declaration of the seven Senegalese opposition parties of 4 August and we hope that the RND [Democratic National Rally] will be clearer in its position.

We call upon all Senegalese patriots to rally to us in the fight against this neo-colonialist plot.

5. We call upon all patriotic (Gambian) parties, organizations, groups and personalities to establish a national front against Senegalese occupation.

Resistance must continue! Fatherland or death! We shall win!

Movement for Justice in Africa (Gambia).

5058
CSO:4719/286

RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY SHOWS POPULATION TRENDS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The population of Mauritius is slowly growing old. Of a population close to 1 million, 46.3 percent are today less than 20 years of age. According to local demographers, the aging process will take place "very slowly:" the percentage of the less than 20 years of age will drop to only 33 percent of the population by the year 2,000. This estimate, based on probable fertility, mortality and emigration trends of the population, as perceived by the Central Statistics Office, has been reported by Vakil Rajcoomar, chief demographer of the ministry of health.

Mr Rajcoomar has provided demographic information on Mauritius contained in an official booklet of the ministry of health entitled "Changes in the Population Structure and Future Prospects," a booklet circulated at the first Pan-African Seminar for the Training of Family Action Leaders in the university auditorium in Reduit. The booklet provides valuable information on various demographic facets, fertility rates, adult and infant mortality rates, percentage of women presently married (by age group) and other matters.

The chief demographer of the ministry of health has not clearly indicated if the birth control policy in Mauritius, implemented both by the government through the Mauritius Family Planning Association and the Family Action, has been successful. With a population increase rate of 3 percent a year noted at the time of the census taken in 1952, it had become certain that the population was going to double in size by the first part of the 1970's. The goal of the government policy (contraception in accordance with modern methods) and Family Action (planned parenthood through natural contraception) is to reduce the birth rate to 1.12 percent between now and the mid-1980's.

According to the chief demographer's analysis, it is evident that over the past 2 decades there has been a significant drop in the fertility rate on Mauritius. Based on 1962 figures and those of the period 1972 (date of the last census)-1980, it is noted that this drop has involved all age groups but in different proportions. Mr Rajcoomar writes, however, that there was a slight increase in the fertility rate in the 15-19 year old age group, rising from 50.3 percent in 1972 to 62.5 percent in 1980.

The general gross birth rate was 27.0 in 1980 as compared to 38.5 in 1962 and 24.8 in 1972. The gross fertility rate was 101.0 in 1980 as compared to 181.4 in 1962 and 104.5 in 1973. The reproduction rate was 1.45 in 1980 as compared to 2.90 in 1962 and 1.67 in 1973. The fertility rate was 2,950 in 1980 as compared to 5,863 in 1962 and 3,418 in 1973.

The birth rate by age, other than the 15-19 year old group (noted above), was 175.8 in 1980 as compared to 188.4 in 1972 for the 20-24 year old age group; 162.6 for the 25-29 year old age group as compared to 190.8 in 1972; 106.2 for the 30-34 year old age group as compared to 130.1 in 1972; 59.5 for the 35-39 year old age group as compared to 88.4 in 1973; 20.4 for the 40-44 year old age group as compared to 31.7 in 1972; and finally 2.9 for the 45-49 year old age group as compared to 3.8 in 1973. A detailed analysis of the fertility rate between 1962 and 1972 reveals that the proportion of women presently married and under 35 years of age had shown a drop, especially those between 15-19 and 20-24 years of age.

Percentage of Married Women by Age Group

The percentage of women presently married by age group between 1962 and 1972 is as follows: 15-19 year old age group 27.8 (1962) and 12.4 (1972); 20-24 year old age group 68.2 and 49.8 respectively; 25-29 year old age group 83.1 and 76.0 respectively; 30-34 year old age group 85.3 and 83.7 respectively; 35-39 year old age group 83.9 and 84.2 respectively; 40-44 year old age group 78.5 and 80.0 respectively; and 45-49 year old age group 71.7 and 74.4 respectively. The average age at marriage, according to the chief demographer, went from 19.9 years of age in 1962 to 22.4 years of age in 1972.

Consequently, the recent increase in the fertility rate in the 15-19 year old age group could raise speculations on the possibility either of an upsetting of the social norms vis-a-vis early marriages or an increase in adolescent pregnancies.

Mr Rajcoomar notes that the drop in the fertility rate on Mauritius followed the expanded use of contraceptive methods in the mid-1960's. Nevertheless, despite this drop and the increased age of marriage, the gross birth rate will likely be influenced by births resulting from the baby boom following World War II. These persons have now reached the childbearing age.

Mortality

According to Mr Rajcoomar, Mauritius experienced a high infant mortality rate up to the mid-1940's. With the use of modern medical techniques in anti-malaria campaigns, the mortality rate dropped 50 percent in 10 years, 1946-1950 to 1956-1960. Since then, the mortality rate gradually dropped and now is about 33 per 1,000 persons. According to Mr Rajcoomar, the low mortality rates, which fluctuated between 7 and 8 per 1,000 persons over the past 10 years, shows that in order to succeed in dropping it even further it is most important that the infant mortality rate be reduced. He stressed that by taking into consideration estimates on the aging of the population and changes in the age structure, the general mortality rate will continue increasing with the growing number of persons in the older age bracket.

MAURITIUS

MMM-PSM GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT OIL DIRECTLY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Dr Swaley Kasenally, MMM deputy, said the following at a PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] meeting in Riviere des Aiguilles last evening: "In an MMM-PSM government, petroleum products would be imported directly by the government, thus eliminating intermediaries (generally multinationals) a factor which will have favorable repercussions on prices." Dr Kasenally is known as the MMM's primary spokesman on energy policy.

Dr Kasenally, who analyzed the causes leading to the second devaluation and who criticized the present government, stressed that the petroleum products import bill (close to 600 million rials for the local market) was one of the main factors for this devaluation.

Dr Kasenally severely criticized the government for "its lack of vision and planning." In this context, he spoke of the drop in agricultural production, to such an extent that Mauritius, which is primarily an agricultural country, must import vegetables including dry pimento, to the order to 1.3 billion rials. Because of this astronomical import bill, Dr Kasenally feels that in an MMM-PSM government, rice growing will be considered a necessity despite its high cost. Recalling the World War II period when the country had to produce its own food to survive, he noted, "Even if we do not succeed in producing all our consumer needs, at least we will produce half."

Unless necessary measures are taken, Dr Kasenally fears more devaluations are coming. He stated, "This can be avoided by a change in government, with capable men leading the country."

Other speakers also stirred up feelings at yesterday's meeting. The recent disagreement over Libya was not mentioned at all. A mutual exchange of compliments between various leaders was noted. Mr Harish Boodhoo found in Mr Aneerood Jugnauth a "future prime minister" who would not tolerate certain acts of his future ministers. He said, "Si ena pou coup de poing lor la table, li pou faire li." In his speech, the MMM leader made polite remarks about his PSM counterpart, while at the same time criticizing certain turncoats such as Suresh Moorba, he said, will be a candidate in the next elections.

Mr Jugnauth had strong words for the government leaders, particularly the prime minister whom he characterized as a "vulture" and "pas une socialiste; li une mauvais conservateur" ("not a socialist; he is a bad conservative"). Mr Jugnauth also stated that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has "always favored capitalists."

Other speakers including R. Jaddoo, R. Gungoos Singh, Y. Maudarboccus and R. Beedassy spoke about fraud, corruption, bad management of the country's economy and the "failure" of the educational system.

5671
CSO: 4719/298

PROGRESS ON HYDROELECTRIC PLANT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] In 3 years there will no longer be a Diamamoune Cascade. In fact, water discharged by this cascade will be diverted from its normal channel to feed the Riviere Champagne hydroelectric plant whose maximum capacity will be 30 mw. A team of Mauritian engineers, members of the "Institution of Engineers," paid a visit to the work site on Saturday to become familiar with the project.

After 10 months operation, the work undertaken by the COCEFAR-SBTP [expansion unknown] under the supervision of the SMEC [Snowy Mountain Engineering Corporation] has reached an advanced stage. This project includes the following: (1) building of a dike on the Grande Riviere Sud-Est with construction of a dam 247.5 meters above sea level. The water level in the dike, which will encompass an area of 41 hectares, will not go over 241 meters above sea level; (2) building of a flood cut-off whose level will be the same as the dike. This cut-off will include an 85-meter waterfall going up to the Riviere Canard. Its water discharge capacity is 2,200 cubic meters a second; (3) construction of a 285-meter long temporary tunnel (discharge capacity 130 cubic meters a second); and (4) construction of the main 3,000-meter tunnel (linking the Grande Riviere Sud-Est to the Riviere Champagne hydroelectric plant). A surge tank will also be built at a certain point from the main tunnel.

Work on drilling the main tunnel is being done with the help of sophisticated electrical equipment. The use of diesel or gasoline-powered equipment is prohibited in the tunnel to prevent loss of breathing air space and therefore also to prevent the danger of explosions.

Up to now, the tunnel has reached close to the 560 meter point. Work is now being carried out at a rate of 10-12 meters a day.

Water to be used by the hydroelectric point will subsequently be discharged into the Riviere Champagne whose course will also be subject to major changes. The plant will be located at a height of 50 meters above sea level.

Background to Diamamoune

The story goes that Diamamoune was a Malagasy slave at the time of French colonialization. He had escaped and had sought refuge on a crag located behind the fall making up the cascade. Thus he was constantly able to escape the round-ups organized by his masters. One day, however, the latter found him. Cornered, he rushed to the river but crashed down on the rocks.

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CSO: 4719/298

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--Between 1 July 1980 and 31 June 1981, Mauritius experienced a trade deficit of 1.9 billion rials. During this 12-month period, our imports rose to 5 billion rials, while exports amounted to 3.1 billion rials. During the corresponding 1979-1980 period, the deficit amounted to 1.2 billion rials, imports amounting to 4.2 billion rials and exports to 3 billion rials. It should nevertheless be noted that the trade balance is calculated for the period January through December. However, the above-mentioned figures referring to the fiscal year (July-June) nonetheless reveal a heavy annual deficit. It will also be noted that from one given period to another, as shown from the above-mentioned figures, the deficit has increased by 700 million rials, i.e. about 58 percent. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Sep 81 p 1] 5671

TAX ACCORD WITH INDIA--An agreement between Mauritius and India was signed in New Delhi on Monday to prevent double taxation and flight of capital between the two countries. The "double taxation agreement" is nothing new; it already is in effect between Great Britain and Mauritius and between France and Mauritius. The concept is to assure that the taxpayer does not pay taxes twice. An Indian expert, assigned to Mauritius, could therefore opt to pay his taxes in his native country. As far as flight of capital is concerned, it is certain that regulations already in effect will be vigorously implemented. Strict foreign exchange controls are already in effect and measures will probably be taken by both countries to uncover any case of fraud. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 22 Oct 81 p 1] 5671

TEA FROM INDIA--India will sell 2 million kilograms of tea to Mauritius, within the framework of the plan to market "blended tea." This tea, which is a mixture of two different grades, is presently prized in the world market. In announcing this news, THE ECONOMIC TIMES of Bombay notes that this Indian-Mauritian venture will succeed. Mauritian tea is sold on the London market at an average of 98.51 pence a kilogram. On the other hand, in accordance with a market study undertaken by the UN Development Program, Scandinavian countries import 6 million kilograms of tea per year for a population of 17 million. Denmark heads the list with consumption of 450 grams per capita, followed by Sweden (360 grams) and Norway (187 grams). Tea sold in these countries is reexported by Great Britain, the FRG and other countries. Producer countries are presently trying to penetrate the Scandinavian market. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 23 Oct 81 p 1] 5671

CSO: 4719/296

VIEWS OF PARTIES TO NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS REVIEWED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 81 p 8

[Article by Patrice Claude]

[Text] Johannesburg--Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) said on 19 November in Lusaka: "We have agreed to protection of the interests of the minorities, since tomorrow they will all be Namibian citizens." The leader of the nationalists, who was speaking in public on the occasion of "Namibian National Week" inaugurated in Zambia by his host President Kenneth Kaunda, did not elaborate further on the content of his official response to the constitutional proposals for the territory's independence presented recently by the contact group (France, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom). However, if we examine another statement the SWAPO leader made a few hours earlier in Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania), where he was attending a meeting of the front line states, it would appear that Mr Nujoma conceded more than he might have wished. In an interview for the Tanzanian official press agency just before his departure for Lusaka, he in effect accused the contact group of undermining application of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

According to Pretoria, this statement, which contrasted sharply with the remarks made a few days before by the organization's secretary general (LE MONDE, 9 November), "reflects the usual tactic of terrorist organizations when they are forced into sitting at the negotiations table." But "forced" or not, SWAPO's response to the Western Proposals, probably identical to the terms of the proposal transmitted via the channel of the six front lines states (Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe) plus Kenya and Nigeria, appears at least sufficiently positive to permit continuation of the diplomatic efforts in this area by the "five." According to official sources the African states concerned have given "conditional approval" to the Western proposals which will make it possible to proceed further in search of a settlement. Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ben Mkapa has stated that the front line states have adopted four principles, which do not seem contradictory to those of the contact group: 1) Resolution 435 must remain the cornerstone of a settlement; 2) The Namibians must be guaranteed freedom to draw up their own constitution and establish their own government structures; 3) Democratic principles and individual rights must be respected without discrimination in an independent Namibia; 4) Namibia must gain independence before the end of 1982 at the latest. That time limit is also the one set by the "five" and it was strongly reaffirmed recently by Mitterrand. If it is not adhered to, France might withdraw from the contact group.

Of all the parties involved, only the Windhoek interim government and South Africa have thus far refused to commit themselves to a precise schedule. Pretoria considers that the matter should be negotiated in the third phase of the current discussions, which presupposes, naturally, that the first two phases will be successful. However, the Africans have not yet presented their official position on the initial phase, and it might be a conditional approval. The second phase, which concerns the role and composition of the UN forces assigned to control the territory during the transitional period leading to elections, could turn out to be, according to the South Africans themselves, much more difficult to negotiate.

Some people, including President of the "Council of Ministers" Dirk Mudge, expect the South Africans to modify the territory's interim constitution to eliminate the apartheid which still prevails in Namibia. Others, such as Peter Kalangula, president of the Alliance and leader of the Ovambo tribe*, who oppose SWAPO, believe that the group must first set an example by transforming the Alliance, now composed of 11 ethnically based components, into a single multiracial party. The wishes of the former have not always been granted by Pretoria, and the call by the latter was rejected this week by a majority of DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] members.

* The Ovambo tribe is the most important in the country (48 percent) and supplies the majority of supporters and fighters of SWAPO.

9920
CSO: 4719/266

COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURE SAID TO BE FACING CRISIS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 81 p 16

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The protracted dispute over the political status of South West Africa has obscured a growing crisis in its agricultural industry.

Namibia's farm output slumped by 32% in real terms between 1978 and last year, and is likely to drop further in 1981. The fishing industry is in equally dire straits — its output has been almost halved in the past six years.

Hundreds of farms have been abandoned. A senior official of the Department of Agriculture estimates that one of every three farms in the Outjo district north of Windhoek is deserted.

Four of eight fish processing factories in Walvis Bay (which are registered in Namibia, even though the town is still part of South Africa) have closed in the past three years.

Ironically, much of the plant has been shipped to Chile where it is used to can pilchards for export to South Africa and Namibia.

Agriculture is one of the cornerstones of the Namibian economy. Five thousand commercial farmers (mostly whites) and 100 000 subsistence farmers make up almost a third of the economically active population. After mining, agriculture is the most important contributor in the private sector to the economy, accounting for 12.2% (including fishing) of gross domestic product. Its share of GDP was 19.2% as recently at 1975.

The biggest headache for farmers is a drought which began three years ago and has become the worst in two generations. Summer rainfall was 20% below average in 1979-80, and less than half the annual average last year.

By the time this year's rains, which should start this month, reach Windhoek's main water reservoir, it will be 16% full with enough water for only three months.

The effect of the drought has been exacerbated by reckless overgrazing since the mid-1970s when the veld was nourished by exceptionally good rains.

The reduction in livestock herds has been dramatic. By the end of this year, Namibia's cattle population will be down to 1 700 000 from 2 500 000 a year ago. The number of sheep and goats will have declined from 6-million to 4 500 000.

Almost a half of Namibia's farm output consists of beef, a third of karakul pelts and wool and about 15% of mutton and pork.

Most white farmers have managed to sell cattle, often at record auction prices thanks to the spiralling meat prices in South Africa and Namibia.

Mr Henning Snyman, director of the Agricultural Union in Windhoek, says that "for the first time in many years, the cattle farmer has been able to dispose of some of his cattle at reasonable prices".

Many of the less sophisticated black farmers have not been as lucky, however. The cattle population of Damaraland, which together with Kaokoland in the north-west of the country have been worst affected, is only a fifth of its level a year ago.

Farming leaders are worried that, in spite of high cattle prices, farmers will not have sufficient funds to build up their herds again. They have asked the Government to declare income from livestock sales tax-free, in addition to the R54-million to be spent on drought reliefs this year.

Karakul farmers have had to contend with the added problem of weak demand for pelts, particularly in Europe and the US. Prices have slipped from R17 to below R11 a pelt in the past two years, although there are signs that the market is stabilising.

Karakul production is likely to decline for some time, no matter what happens to the weather. — Financial Times.

CSO: 4700/388

REMOVAL OF ENFORCED ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION CALLED GOOD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge announced in the National Assembly yesterday that the DTA would request the AG Mr Danie Hough to remove enforced ethnic classification from the Statute books in SWA.

This move is to be welcomed for these reasons:

- Enforced classification is scorned by 95 percent of the people in this country.;
- It is seen as institutionalised apartheid;
- It is seen as a prop to White privilege;
- It has caused considerable hurt such as in the Seemüller case;
- It will undoubtedly be a major drag on the DTA in a UN-supervised election;
- And it is the cause of considerable international

acrimony towards SWA.

True, many will be disgruntled because people of one population group will have access to another population group to which the people of the former population group do not really belong culturally or linguistically.

And it is also true that members of one population group will fear that they will be flooded by members of other population groups and thus place them in a most uncomfortable position.

The first of these points is unlikely to be a major issue while the second point is not likely to materialise at all.

On balance, the country should be considerably better off for the change.

CSO: 4700/388

BRIEFS

FIRST UNITS' HOMECOMING--Windhoek--The first units of South West African national servicemen to do active duty would be returning from the border this weekend, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 8]

AK-47 BLACK MARKET--Windhoek--Police were investigating an illegal arms trade in AK47-type Kalashnikov sub-machineguns brought from Angola into South West Africa, the District Commandant of the Windhoek CID, Chief Superintendent Alan Collins, said yesterday. It was not known when the investigation would be completed, Superintendent Collins said. The Czechoslovakian-made high-quality automatic weapons, equipped with night sights, had reportedly been transported by four-wheel-drive vehicles from Angola to Grootfontein where the units were offered for sale at R750 each. According to unofficial estimates, the black market price was less than half the retail price, had the Kalashnikov products been available from licensed dealers in SWA. The Kalashnikovs, which fire with virtually no detectable recoil, arrived in SWA greasewrapped in factory-packed cases. Two consignments of 40 rifles each had been brought into the territory. Initial sales from the consignments had reportedly netted the sellers about R32 000. Ammunition reportedly offered with the weapons included low-velocity bullets for combat at close range, tracers and high-velocity bullets. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/395

NIGER

QADHDHAFI BELIEVED TO BE TRYING TO DESTABILIZE REGIME

Brussels SPECIAL in French No 96, 12 Nov 81 p 27

[Article by Axelle Danoly: "Assault on Niger"]

[Text] Not satisfied with seizing Chad and threatening Sudan Egypt more openly than ever, not satisfied with claiming to be the leader of international terrorism, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi seems to be casting sidelong glances in the direction of Niger.

It is becoming clear that the Libyan leader is arming and recruiting the nomad tribes of Niger, a country drawing more than simple interest in view of its deposits of uranium.

Islamic Legion

While Paris and Algiers are worried by that threat, Col Seyni Kountche, the commander in chief of the Nigerien Armed Forces, is sure that Libya is trying to convince the Touaregs that their Islamic Arab roots are "authentic" and is doing its best to recruit them into an "Islamic Legion." He is probably right since several Touaregs appeared in the casualty lists of the fighting in Chad and, according to some sources these Touaregs are reported to have fought against the rebels of Hissein Habre. Furthermore, French officials of the French Uranium Ore Company which operates the Nigerien mines of Akouta and Arlit, report that the Touaregs had attacked these mines and, as a result, there was a slowdown in production. Libya's complicity in these operations was established when Russian Kalashnikov guns were captured. These guns are now in the hands of the French Ministry of Defense. Nevertheless, the connection between Colonel Qadhdhafi and the Nigerien nomads does not seem to be a recent development. Back in 1977, the Nigerien head of state, Colonel Kountche, foiled the two pro-Libyan attempted coups. In addition to this, frontier incidents between the two countries have been common although the French Foreign Legion keeps constant patrol over that area. They have not stopped the Touaregs from crossing into Libyan territory to get the war equipment required for their rebel activities.

At the heart of this tense situation is the entire economic future of Niger which supplies one-third of France's uranium needs not to mention the substantial amounts of uranium oxide supplied to Libya every year for uses which remain unknown. Perhaps that is the reason behind Libya's current attempted acts of aggression against Niger carried out with the Touaregs acting as their surrogates. Libya, no doubt, wants to make sure that it will get regular supplies at a good price if it wins the

cooperation of those nomads who are in the majority in the rich mining regions of Northern Niger.

Summit in Paris

Sensing that this could be the beginning of a destabilization operation, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria does not want to see the regime of Colonel Kountche becoming unsteady. However, his main reason for sending a mobile armored division to the vicinity of the frontier between Niger and Libya is to prevent the Touaregs from crossing into Algerian soil and spreading their rebellion among the Kabyle tribes. In any event, this new hot spot in Africa is reported to be included in the agenda of a meeting of heads of state from France, Niger and Algeria scheduled to be held in Paris very shortly. The items in the agenda are: Qadhafi's expansionist policy in Niger, his schemes and his loss of oil revenues. Irrespective of how loudly the Libyan leader threatens to take dreadful reprisals should the American AWACS be sold to Saudi Arabia (the deal went through last Thursday), he now is confronted with the logistical support which France is giving to President Goukouni of Chad so that he "can resist the Libyan pressures and demand the withdrawal of the Libyan forces."

One may wonder if Colonel Qadhafi's expansionism, which is becoming increasingly evident, will not be his downfall sooner or later; as he constantly expands his military network, these become increasingly thin.

8796

CSO: 4719/215

VERNACULAR VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS AIDING LITERACY

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 297, 16 Nov 81 pp 7-8

[Article by Hama Askofare: "Literacy Training—A Vital Need"]

[Excerpts] The example of Tillabery is eloquent in illustrating the efforts made.

In spite of its not at all enviable school attendance rate, Niger can take pride in having made a tremendous effort not only to raise that figure but also to teach adults and the peasants, who constitute its Trojan Horse, how to read and write. By way of evidence, we have, on national territory, an impressive range of village newspapers, designed and published in our national languages by and for the peasants. The district of Tillaberi by itself has nine village newspapers and one regional journal.

Continuing Efforts

For the 1980-1981 season, the literacy training drive reached 44 villages around Tillaberi out of a total of 148 villages. Overall, 887 peasants were registered, 543 were tested, and 92 were given a passing grade, that is, they currently know how to read and write. Both sexes between the ages of 18 and 50 are involved in the literacy training program. There is practically no longer any reluctance except among married women. The others show up voluntarily. At Lossa, for example, a center was set up exclusively for girls. The method of initiating them into reading is the method involving educational topics consisting of using a key phrase through which the peasant learns how to read and write. We distinguish several levels in this learning effort:

Levels 1 and 2: The peasant learns to write some syllables;

Levels 3 and 4: The peasant is quasi-literate, that is to say, he is on the elementary level;

Levels 5 and 6: He can currently write and read his language.

These levels are assigned during the same year to the students after they have been tested. To prevent a return to illiteracy, the literacy training service has established village libraries and presses just about everywhere. In the district of Tillaberi, there are nine rural presses and six village libraries. To these organs we can add the regional journal JINE KOY YAN (Progress) which is entirely published in Zarma. Every month, 800 copies of this journal are sold in the villages at 25 FCFA [Francs of the African Financial Community] per issue.

Village Press

There are nine rural presses which the peasants themselves have named. These newspapers, whose components are designed and collected by literate peasants, are selected by the peasants themselves on the basis of a very modern duplicating frame called limograph:

BON KAANEY (Chance) is published at Soona;

BON HAWAY BAN (Ending Ignorance) is published at Garie;

BON FEERAY (Understanding) is published at Dayberi

BAANI ZUMBU (Peace or Health) is published at Diambala;

BON SE (For Yourself) is published at M'Bida;

KUTTE LAABAAREY (News of Kurtte) is published at Kokomani;

WAAFAKEY (Understanding) is published at Ayorouguengou Kore;

MOY FEERAY (Developing Awareness) is published at Famlae;

SAYE (Chance) is published at Namarigoungou.

These village newspapers are monthly publications but sometimes become bimonthly because the peasants are unavailable since they are often occupied with field work. The village press is established on the basis of a group of five literate adults in a village. If they are not sufficiently effective, the press center is shifted to another village which is more motivated in collecting information and putting the newspaper together. This village is supported by the other member villages. The topics taken up include news, reports, proverbs, puzzles, or other topics furnished by the technical services of the agriculture department, the UNCC [Niger Credit and Cooperation Union], health and veterinary services. The rural newspapers in turn supply the regional journal which includes an editorial, as well as local, village, national, and international news. The national topics revolve around education and recreation.

As for the village libraries which constitute a link in the post-literacy drive, we have total of six in the villages in the district of Tillaberi. Each library (with 30 volumes) is managed by a literate peasant appointed by the villagers. This manager first goes through a short training course to be able to maintain a book list. "The good thing," according to Mr Abdoulaye Batoure, the regional literacy training officer of Tillaberi, "is that the villagers increasingly ask for the establishment of newspapers and libraries in their respective villages."

Material Resources

The rural newspapers is made up by the peasants themselves. The limograph is easy to handle. This limograph consists of four-sided plate connected by two hinges to a wooden framework equipped with a thin sheet. After having placed a hand-written stencil between the plate and the sheet, the peasant spreads black ink on it with a small piece of wood. The white paper, previously placed under the stencil reproduces the writing.

At Daiberi, where we witnessed the production of the village journal, we were very impressed by these peasants who are both "journalists, printers, and technicians."

To make up the regional journal, technicians are trained at the Issa Beri high school and auxiliary personnel are trained on the spot. The money comes from the service operating allocation but there are also contributions from Swiss technical cooperation.

Impact and Future of Literacy Training Drive

According to Mr Abdoulaye Batoure, persons who have become literate:

Increasingly express the need for adding to their knowledge and to develop primarily through reading and writing;

Beginners apply the lessons learned in the field;

Illiterates use the newspaper as an element of motivation.

They first of all learn to get to know themselves better.

What about the future? Mr Abdoulaye Batoure, the regional literacy training officer in Tillaberi, is optimistic and answers to the effect that "It presents the best possible prospect because the rural people increasingly ask for the opening of centers in their village and feel that they are a part of all development efforts."

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CSO: 4719/300

CLEMENCY SAID GRANTED TO HIGH-LEVEL PRISONERS

Shagari Pardons 14

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 p 2416

[Text]

President Shagari in his speech on October 1, marking Nigeria's 21st independence anniversary, granted a pardon to 14 prisoners jailed in connection with the coup attempt of February 1976, in which General Murtala Muhammad was assassinated. He also rescinded a five-year-old order that declared former Head of State, Yakubu Gowon to be a wanted person but there was no indication of whether his military rank would be restored.

The President said that it was his belief that a spirit of magnanimity and restraint be injected into Nigeria's political life, if peace and stability were to reign. The clemency list included: Captain Isiah Gowon, brother of Yakubu Gowon, who has been serving a 5-year jail sentence and Samuel Dimka, whose brother, Major Bukar Dimka, along with 36 others, was executed as the principal conspirator in the abortive coup, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment; Mrs. Helen Gomwalk, sister-in-law of the executed Governor J. D. Gomwalk; Mr. D. Contula, Mr. Gyan Pam, Captain C. Wuyep, Captain A. A. Maidobo, Warrant Officer E. Izah, Sergeant J. Bupwada, 2nd Lieutenant A. Walbe, Major Abang, and Mr. S. Anyadotu, (were all serving life sentences). Mr. J. Tuwe (10 years) and Lt. Col. J. S. Madugu (12 years), were all pardoned.

The President refused a pardon to Captain Dauda Usman and Sergeant Clement Yilda, who has been serving sentences among the others in connection with the same offence. He declared that those who fled after they had been declared wanted must answer for their crimes.

Reports from Kaduna said that all the 14 people granted pardon were released on October 2 from the Kaduna Central Prison. At the prison gates to receive the men were Mr. Peter Gowon, elder brother to Yakubu Gowon and his sister, Mrs. Martha Audu.

No mention was made of the secessionist Biafran leader, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, who had been declared a wanted person before Yakubu Gowon. Mr. Ojukwu is presently in exile in Ivory Coast.

Reports from Nigeria said that the President was widely applauded for his magnanimity. For instance, the Unity Party of Nigeria described the amnesty as praiseworthy but urged the President to complete his 21st independence anniversary package by extending his prerogative of mercy to Mr. Ojikwu. In an interview with the BBC in London, the now forgiven Mr. Gowon said it was time the secessionist Biafran leader was allowed to return from exile. The UPN also urged the President to pardon Captain Usman and Clement Yilda to mark the 1976 tragedy as a thing of the past.

Gowon's Press Release

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 p 2416

[Press release of former head of state, Yakubu Gowon]

[Text]

"Having now heard the details of President Shehu Shagari's statement of October 1, 1981, I am happy to say that today is a happy day for me, my family and all affected persons. The twenty first anniversary of our beloved country Nigeria has seen the burden of false accusation and enforced exile lifted from me and my family.

"By rescinding the order, the President has declared that I am not a wanted person and that I am free to return to Nigeria whenever I wish. You must know how much this means to me. For six years I have been separated from my country, now I can go back whenever I wish to see the other members of my family, friends and fellow countrymen at home. Many of my friends have braved all obstacles during the past five years and have visited me here in England and I am most grateful to them, but now I shall be able, like other Nigerians, to move freely to and from my own homeland.

"Nigeria is a very great nation, all of us have laboured to make it great. Therefore all my family will value the opportunity to return to Nigeria again.

"I am most grateful to President Shehu Shagari for this action, which enables me to enjoy the fellowship of all fellow Nigerians, and I also take this opportunity to thank the British Government and people for my happy stay in Britain.

"The President has set this action in the context of Nigerian peace, unity and stability. All of us have worked for that cause and I join the President and all fellow Nigerians in pledging myself to continue to work (in however humble a capacity), to build up and maintain that unity, which we have preserved at so great a price.

"May God bless and preserve our nation, our President and our People, and may his love and protection be with all the people of Africa.

"In the immediate future I still have to finish my Doctoral thesis and to defend it, then I shall be free to return home. Meanwhile wish me well".

Signed: Yakubu Gowon
Department of Politics
University of Warwick
Coventry.

CSO: 4700/369

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ANOTHER 'FANATICAL' KANO GROUP--An SOS has been sent to the Inspector General of Police Mr Sunday Adewusi, to effect an immediate investigation into reports that a fanatical group similar to that of Maitatsine in December last year were in some parts of Kano. The call was made by the Kwara State area unit of the Muslim Student Society of Nigeria. The society recalled that barely nine months ago the Maitatsine fanatical group caused wanton loss of lives and property in Kano. It therefore called on the police to take necessary action to forestall imminent danger. Meanwhile, the society has also called on the Federal Government to release the report of Justice Aniagolu's commission of inquiry into the riots last year. The implementation of the recommendations of the commission could foster national unity, the society added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 p 2417]

NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNIT--A National Assembly liaison unit which will be responsible for liaising between both Houses of the National Assembly and the Ministry of External Affairs has been established, a Minister of State in the Ministry, Chief Patrick Bolokor, has said in Lagos. Testifying before the House of Representatives Committee on External Affairs, Chief Bolokor said that the unit would be manned by an ambassador of permanent secretary grade. Chief Bolokor said that the unit would bridge the communication gap which had existed between the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committees and the Ministry of External Affairs. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350 12 Oct 81 p 2417]

SEARCH FOR SMUGGLED GOODS--A nationwide house-to-house search for goods smuggled into the country will be carried out by men of the Customs and excise. A spokesman for the department said that smuggling has been on the increase in recent years and that all the department's warehouses, throughout the country, were full to capacity with impounded banned goods. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350 12 Oct 81 p 2417]

CSO: 4700/370

SENEGAL

CENP OF AND-JEFF MRDN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE AFTER SECOND SESSION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 25 Nov 81 p 5

[Excerpt] The CENP [expansion unknown] of AJ/MRDN [Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy] met for its second regular session on 26 and 27 September 1981 at the Permanent National Party Headquarters to go over the following agenda:

- (1) Political report presented by Comrade Landing Savane;
- (2) Activity report of the Permanent Bureau presented by Comrade Mamadou Diop Decroix;
- (3) Activity report of the CIRP [expansion unknown];
- (4) Resolutions;
- (5) Miscellaneous questions.

Introducing the first point on the agenda, Comrade Secretary-General Landing Savane presented an important political report "On the Construction and Tasks of the AJ/MRDN--problems of organization and education of the masses."

Enriched thereafter by in-depth debate, the political report was adopted unanimously by the members of the CENP. This document, which presents a profound and clear analysis of the international situation and the domestic situation and which in its conclusion presents our policy, will be published throughout the party.

Discussing the essence of the problems in our world today, particularly Senegal, the CENP drew conclusions while at the same time taking all steps useful in directing our Movement along the road leading to the sure attainment of its objectives of the moment which, first of all, consist of working to provide the conditions for the effective leadership of the proletariat within the process of the RNDP [expansion unknown].

The world today is in a period of major troubles and political-military confrontations without precedent deriving above all from the bitter rivalry between the two superpowers (the United States and the USSR) and the profound crisis in the worldwide imperialist system.

While American imperialism tries through its belligerent policy to regain its place that is threatened by Soviet social imperialism, the latter is engaged in a frantic race to maintain the areas conquered and to extend its influence to other places without sparing any effort. The world is thus threatened by a new conflagration.

Everywhere, however, proletariat and oppressed peoples and nations of the entire world are fighting battles against imperialism and hegemonism whose vigor and growing range constitute a sure source of calm and optimism as to the future. In spite of the current economic difficulties, everything that is happening in the world today confirms this historical truth: the future belongs to the peoples fighting against imperialism, hegemonism, and all reaction.

This is why the AJ/MRDN, the revolutionary party of the workers, the peasants, of all patriots and sincere democrats, will do everything it can in order everywhere to harass the forces of oppression, exploitation, and foreign intervention. In particular, AJ/MRDN will untiringly work to educate the working people to get ready for the serious risks of war that hang over the world as a result of the mad rivalry of the two superpowers. While seriously preparing for war, imperialism is going through a big crisis both in the East (USSR and its satellites) and in the West (the United States and its European "allies"), everywhere in different degrees and different forms, with imperialism confronted with the struggle of the peoples for their emancipation.

In Senegal, the neocolonial regime has plunged into a crisis without precedent whose effects it seeks to shift to the shoulders of the working people. As a result of enormous difficulties in the implementation of this plan and in spite of the support of the biggest financial and industrial organizations, imperialism found itself forced to redefine a new policy in the hope of preserving its neocolonial rule. Thus the government was reorganized and the pseudo-nationalist and democratic language was adopted. However, the new economic guidelines, far from leading to "recovery," only strengthen the bonds of dependence with imperialism.

The decline in agricultural activities and earnings, the continuation of cash crops, the selfish encouragement of food crops for export supposedly to guarantee food self-sufficiency and the increased intervention of imperialist capital in our rural areas--these are essential facts in these agricultural orientations. However, the reactions of the working people, educated over several years of exploitation, deception, and demagogic, as well as the uncertainties of this new policy, make the chances of success of these orientations rather hypothetical.

Maritime fishing remains reserved for the imperialist powers.

As for industry, runaway inflation, the deterioration in the deficit of our foreign accounts, restrictions on credit, these work against the hoped-for recovery. At the same time, the regime is taking upon itself multiple commitments whose only result is to make the crisis worse and to make for ever tighter bonds of dependence upon imperialism.

The results of all this, in social terms, is the further aggravation of poverty and disease, of endemic unemployment and of crime.

The new political configuration is such that the positive development of the balance of forces in favor of the people will essentially depend on the effort to mobilize the patriotic forces. AJ/MRDN will also fight amid the broadest possible unity with the vast masses (who are not affiliated with the party), with the other political forces, and with the entire working people, clearly dissociating itself from all of the reformist and coupist illusions. It continues to be our profound conviction that there is only one way to solve the misery of the people, to put an end to the neocolonial and reactionary regime, and to replace it with a people's government of new democracy.

In this sense the CENP with satisfaction observed the active participation of our movement in all of the united actions of the opposition. These are very valuable in achieving unity of opposition around the major issues. Fully aware that these actions benefit the entire working people, the CNEP calls upon the entire patriotic opposition to persevere on this road. The joint declaration of the seven opposition parties, condemning intervention in Gambia by the reactionary government in power permitted the united expression of the will of the people on a highly significant issue. Likewise, the Common Letter-Manifesto of all opposition parties for the democratic use of the mass media constitutes an important step in the fight to broaden democratic gains.

The regime's maneuvers are aimed not only at dividing the opposition but also at winning back certain political opposition formations (or personalities), especially the reformists. Along with that, the regime seeks to wipe out any serious opposition, using provocations and constant obstructions for this purpose.

Concluding its fruitful work for the irresistible advance of the AJ/MRDN and the Revolution in Senegal, the CENP discussed and adopted several resolutions, including one condemning the annexationist intervention of Senegalese troops in Gambia.

The CENP likewise with satisfaction noted the efforts made and the results obtained in giving our party a wide-ranging and strong hold. The hopes nourished by the people in our party as well as the essential accomplishment of the tasks spelled out by the first session of the CENP are already for all comrades real reasons for perseverance and courage and for the continuation of our efforts towards the organization and education of the masses. They must be the unfailing sources of multiple, varied initiatives, adequate in coping with each specific situation and enabling the revolutionaries calmly to overcome obstacles of all kinds and all origins which can only pave our way toward effective popular sovereignty.

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CSO:4719/285

MERGER OF OPPOSITION GROUPS DISCUSSED

London 8 DAYS in English No 46, 21 Nov 81 pp 34, 35, 53

[Text] With inflation in Somalia at 40 per cent and President Siad Barre failing to win the aid levels he seeks from the US, three opposition groups have announced a united front, reports Philip Marfleet.

A NEW war game is to be played out on the beaches of the Gulf of Aden this month. Some 3,000km to the south of the main Egyptian-American manoeuvres, named Operation Bright Star, 350 US marines will stage airborne and amphibious landings on the Somali coast near the port of Berbera.

The presence of the American forces will underscore the fact that Somalia, though a junior partner in the US-inspired 'Red Sea alliance' with Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia, remains a part of Washington's regional plans. For President Siad Barre, the American show will be reassuring, as it comes only weeks after the formation of a new opposition grouping.

The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) inaugurated on 18 October, links three guerrilla groups committed to bringing down Barre's 12-year rule. Together with the Somali National Movement, founded in London earlier this year, the DFSS now claims to represent regional and tribal groupings which cover the majority of Somalia's population.

Since the election of President Reagan, Barre has made great efforts to persuade Washington that he is a thoroughly reliable ally, one worthy of substantial support.

As Reagan was being sworn in last January, Barre announced that 'Somalia is a defence against marxism'. In August, following the Aden declaration of the alliance between South Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya, official Somali statements attacked 'this unholy alliance', which it called 'a brain-child of Moscow'. Barre urged that 'Moscow should be jointly checked by all those concerned.'

But the Somali president has been disappointed with the limited American assistance he has received. He cannot seem to convince Washington that the sort of backing which has been directed towards Sudan, his partner in the 'Red Sea alliance', should also go to him.

In May, Barre made an unannounced trip to Washington, which was later described in the capital, Mogadishu, as being for health reasons. The Somali National Movement opposition group claims that the visit was 'disastrous', that Barre was effectively 'snubbed', and that he was refused a meeting with Reagan. Only persistent lobbying won him the briefest of meetings with Secretary of State Haig and, later, with Secretary of Defence Weinberger, it says, adding that Barre's requests for more arms and aid were turned down.

Somalia gets \$127m in general aid from various US sources, but American military assistance is a modest \$40m. This is a mere fraction of the \$2bn which Barre requested last year in exchange for the use of Somali bases, including the strategic Soviet-built installations at Berbera (which include the longest airstrip in the region).

The US military credits have been sufficient only to buy air defence artillery and radar equipment. The Americans stipulated that all these credits must go on defensive weaponry and back-up systems. Washington's uncertainty may stem from two fears: that the scale of Barre's own ambitions will continue to destabilise Somalia, and that the growing opposition movements may soon be strong enough to challenge him.

Barre's territorial ambitions led Somalia into the disastrous Ogaden war with Ethiopia, which resulted in a crushing defeat for the Somalis in 1977. It left the country with a defence budget consuming 40 per cent of GNP.

The war splutters on through the largely ineffective efforts of the government-backed West Somalia Liberation Front. Barre will not fully renounce claims to the area, though he now calls for 'self-determination' rather than 'annexation'. The US seems to fear that he may lead Somalia into further clashes with Ethiopia which, given the presence of Cuban troops and Russian advisers, would make direct superpower confrontation a possibility. The Americans also realise that an extended conflict between a country of three millions and one of more than thirty millions will have its problems.

Despite tribal frictions, the Somali opposition appears more united now than at any time in the past 12 years. If the US or its allies do not come up with the aid which Somalia desperately needs, Barre may find his power slipping – and the Pentagon that Berbera and Mogadishu are no longer in friendly hands

Inflation is running at 40 per cent (government figures show a total of 104 per cent from end-1977 to mid-1980), and real wages were cut in half between 1970 and 1978 — the slide is accelerating. Somalia's foreign exchange earnings are expected to total \$120m this year, over four-fifths of which will come from the sale of live animals. Most of these livestock exports will go to Saudi Arabia alone.

Faced with such bleak economic prospects, the government devalued the Somali shilling by 50 per cent in July, which sent the price of petrol up by 53 per cent. Opposition groups have therefore had a whole range of arguments to use against Barre. Last month's announcement by three opposition groups — broadcasting from Addis Ababa's Radio Kulmis ('Unity') — that they had merged into the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) presented the central government with an unprecedentedly wide spectrum of resistance.

The DFSS combines the Somali Salvation Front (SSF) with the smaller Somali Workers Party (SWP) and Somali Democratic Liberation Front (SDLF). The SSF has been operating for some years from Ethio-

Washington's fears extend to Barre's relations with Kenya. Despite the recent thaw in relations with its northern neighbour, Nairobi remains suspicious that campaigns among the ethnic Somalis of northern Kenya, which have recurred over the last twenty years, could be repeated. Indeed, both Ethiopia and Kenya have strongly objected to the modest US assistance to Somalia, with Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam organising a tour of protest which took him to 34 world capitals.

The 'reconciliation' between President Arap Moi and Barre after this year's OAU summit may have owed much to backstage activity by the US, which has a defence agreement linking Kenya to its 'Red Sea alliance'. But whatever progress was really achieved on this front has not eased Barre's increasingly tense domestic situation.

pian territory in the Ogaden, under the leadership of Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, who takes up the chairmanship of the new front.

Military experts have estimated the SSF's strength at 3,000-5,000 men. It has identified itself closely with both the Ethiopian regime and Libya, and violently condemned American conduct after the Gulf of Sirte incident.

The SWP has been operating from the South Yemeni capital of Aden, say Arab diplomatic sources, under the leadership of Said Jama Hussein. The recently formed SDLF has been led by Abd Rahman Aidid Ahmad.

In statements broadcast from Addis Ababa, Ahmad described the united front as an attempt to 'quicken the pace of victory' against Barre. For his part, Jama Hussein said the front aimed for a unity which would set aside the groups' ideological differences in a bid to topple the 'terrorist dictatorial regime', end the US use of bases, and establish a democratic socialist government.

News of the DFSS coalition came six months after the London-based Somali National Movement (SNM) declared a broad-based opposition to coordinate

against Barre, both in Somalia and abroad. The SNM's members come from the Issaq tribal areas of northern Somalia, but it has announced a 'unity of purpose' with the other groups, whose bases of support lie in the centre of the country.

The formation of the SNM was greeted inside Somalia with 'excitement tinged with cynicism', said a British anthropologist and Somalia-watcher, Professor Ian Lewis, who said that the affiliations of the SNM added to the 'spiral of tribalism' in the country.

All the same, it is clear that the network of alliances genuinely represents a large proportion of the population. Moreover, Barre has alienated Somalis of all groups by his summary treatment of religious figures who have expressed opposition, and the Ulema and Islamic Party of Somalia has called for end to rule by decree.

There are signs that the central government faces growing difficulties with these forces. The SSF claimed responsibility for a number of small explosions in Mogadishu earlier this year; last month it claimed that some regular army units in the central Nogan region had mutinied, and that there had been clashes between the SSF and regular troops in the north. The 'Voice of the Western Somali and Somali Abo Liberation Fronts', broadcasting for the government-backed WSLF has reported clashes with the 'Abyssinian black colonialist forces'.

Somalia's internal regime reflects the pressures being exerted upon Barre, whose National Security Service (NSS) is the main method of enforcing order. Described earlier this year by one correspondent in Mogadishu as 'for the most part young, uneducated, and uncouth, with absolute powers of arrest and detention over any Somali citizen', the NSS is said by one Somali oppositionist to 'play a role like that of Khomeini's *hezbollahis* in Iran'.

The SNM estimates that 10,000 political prisoners are held in Barre's jails. The London *Financial Times* puts the figure at 'at least 5,000'.

Last April, Barre purged the top Somali leadership. He sacked 10 of the 17 members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, which has ruled Somalia since a state of emergency was declared in October 1980. Since then the government has faced a string of allegations of corruption over refugee aid for victims of the Ogaden war,

and relief workers have described 'stealing' as 'official policy at the highest levels'. Relief losses during the summer were put at 30 per cent, rising in some cases to 70 per cent.

Red Cross officials alleged that US and EEC aid was being channelled directly to feed the Somali army and the WSLF. In August one official claimed that the goods had been diverted with the full knowledge of Washington. If the US intended to feed the Somali army and its supporters, he said, 'it should do so directly and not involve humanitarian organisations'.

Such allegations charge that Barre is being supplied with the means to strengthen a key base of his support — the Ogaden tribe. Ogadenis, said the *Financial Times*, were being used against both Ethiopians and Somalis who stepped out of line.

In London, a Somali oppositionist has alleged that US complicity in the misuse of aid was an attempt to 'keep the WSLF at a barely operational level, just enough to tie down a few Ethiopian troops, and give the Cubans something to think about.'

In the last nine months Barre has been casting about for international economic and diplomatic support. He has concluded a \$102m soft loan agreement with Italy, and has obtained similar terms for sums of \$85m from both Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and France have promised aid for development programmes.

Barre's African tour in July, which took in nine states, was an effort to convince the OAU that Somalia should receive its backing in the dispute with Ethiopia. To Barre's anger an eight-nation investigative committee later found in favour of Ethiopia.

Against this background, the US seems to be approaching its ally with some caution. Its trickle of aid can do little to satisfy most Somalis' needs and stem the discontent generated by inflation, shortages, and an increasingly aggressive internal regime.

Despite its usual tribal frictions, the Somali opposition appears more united now than at any time in the past 12 years. If Washington or its allies do not come up with the aid packages which Somalia desperately needs, Barre may find his power slipping — and the Pentagon may find Berbera and Mogadishu no longer in friendly hands.

SLABBERT'S PARTY CONGRESS SPEECH OUTLINES POLICY, GOALS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

WE ARE a Party vitally concerned with bringing about change in our country.

When the PFP talks about change in SA, we mean change towards a society in which there is full citizenship rights for all persons irrespective of race, class, sex or religion; in which there is no statutory racial discrimination; in which every person is entitled to the same kind of political participation and involvement as any other; in which there is freedom of movement, speech and organisation; in which we have an independent judiciary maintaining the rule of law; and also in which we have a Bill of Rights that can be tested by the courts and in which the rights of all individuals are protected.

But, how can we achieve that goal?

Given the composition of the population, given the disparities, the inequalities, given the pressures building up in our country — can this goal be achieved relatively peacefully along constitutional means or can this goal only be achieved by means of violence and subversion?

As a political party, we believe that constitutional evolutionary change is not only desirable but also possible and that such evolutionary and constitutional change can bring about the kind of South Africa we would want to see. If we did not believe this, we would have no right whatsoever to be in Parliament. Parliament, in essence, is the institution that has to bring about evolutionary and constitutional change.

In adopting this point of departure a whole range of other consequences necessarily follow:

The first and most important one is that we reject all forms of violence to bring about change or to maintain the status quo. Thus, to the extent that the State or Government uses force/coercion to suppress legitimate and reasonable opposition, we have to oppose it wherever this happens.

But equally we have to reject all forms of violence used to bring about change of the status quo. Even though we may understand the anger, the bitterness, the frustration of those who suffer in terms of the status quo, who have to carry the burden of discrimination and exploitation, as a political party operating within Parliament we can never condone violence, terrorism or sabotage as a means for bringing about change.

The next consequence that flows from this position is quite clearly that we have to oppose those organisations and groups which seek to bring about revolutionary, violent or subversive change.

Watchful

As a Party we believe that military action is necessary to preserve stability, to create a shield behind which we can pursue the goal of peaceful constitutional change. As a political Party operating in Parliament we accept the necessity for stability in order to bring about constitutional and evolutionary change.

Yet, as an Opposition Party in Parliament, we have to be ever-watchful that military action does not simply become an extension of the goals of a particular political party or that the Defence Force is nothing but the National Party in uniform or that its actions are calculated to maintain the status quo which we reject.

Then we either have to protest against this as vigorously and as hard as we possibly can or get out of Parliament.

These are hard and difficult facts which we have to come to terms with.

I say "hard and difficult" because when a young white man comes to me as a politician and asks me "Must I do military service?", my answer to him is "Yes, you have to do military service so that you can prevent those who wish to bring about violent change from being successful in order that we, behind the protective shield which you create through your military action, can bring about evolutionary and peaceful change in South Africa".

If I didn't believe this and if I didn't think this was possible, then I would have no right to be Leader of the Opposition in Parliament or to ask people to support me to pursue peaceful and evolutionary change.

Another consequence which follows from the position which I have spelt out, is that it is not only our duty and obligation to resist attempts to bring about violent and revolutionary change in South Africa, but we can only do so by demonstrating how we resist those groups and organisations which contribute to maintaining the status quo which is riddled with injustice, discrimination and structural exploitation.

We have to continually question the Government by asking it how it is using the time bought through military action to bring about change with more justice and freedom.

We have to question the businessman, who depends on the stability achieved through military action to pursue profit and

to play on the stock exchange, about what he is doing to bring about change towards a peaceful and just society.

Victimised

To support military action and the maintenance of security purely in order to maintain the status quo is indefensible and denies the very reason for which this Party came into existence, and that is to move away from the status quo towards a new South Africa.

Every time we remain quiet when civil rights are eroded, when people are banned, detained or victimised, every time we shut up or ignore the practice of discrimination, the persecution of families and workers, the suffering of hardship as the result of poverty, malnutrition and hunger brought about by political action, we not only betray our role as an Opposition in Parliament but we have no justification for demanding that military action provide us with a protective shield behind which we can pursue evolutionary and constitutional change.

If we do that, we become part of the forces of polarisation and confrontation in our society, not part of the forces for evolutionary change. We have to be always on our guard that this never becomes the case.

The future of Parliamentary Opposition in South Africa

We also have to be realistic. The effectiveness and viability of Parliamentary Opposition in South Africa does not only depend on the good intentions of the Party in Parliament or on the determination of the individuals which represent that Party.

It also depends on the objective circumstances in our society. Circumstances may come about which make it simply impossible for a Parliamentary Opposition to be effective. I want to mention two of those circumstances.

The one concerns the relative degree of freedom which the Press has to report on events. Already there is a myriad of laws which inhibits the functions of a free Press in our country.

If a situation should be reached where the Press can no longer report on political, social and economic events to the extent that the public can be reasonably informed concerning developments in their own society, then a Parliamentary Opposition may as well go out of business.

I state this in all seriousness. That is why one of the most important roles of Parliamentary Opposition is to be a watchdog over the encroachment on the freedom of the Press.

I do not believe that the Government will act in one fell swoop against the Press. If this were the case, it would be relatively easy for an Opposition to decide that it can no longer play any constructive role.

Rather, what is more likely to happen, is that in a steady incremental fashion little rights and freedoms of the Press will be gradually destroyed and always justified in some kind of onslaught or threat — real or imagined.

Effectiveness

As an Opposition, the time will come when we will have to take stock and ask ourselves to what extent we still have a free Press, free enough for a Parliamentary Opposition to operate effectively.

A second factor which will determine the degree of effectiveness of Parliamentary Opposition is, of course, the nature of constitutional change which is going to take place.

If such change simply has the effect of centralising power in a small group of people or an individual and taking more and more power from Parliament and similar accountable political institutions, then Parliament and the Parliamentary Opposition simply become decorative extensions of executive control.

Under those circumstances, Parliamentary Opposition cannot be effective or make any real contribution towards evolutionary and meaningful political change.

On doing a deal with the Nats

From time to time the opinion is heard that the Official Opposition should demonstrate a greater willingness to negotiate with or even to go into coalition with the Government.

It is pointed out that we face very difficult circumstances in the country and therefore the greatest measure of unity is necessary to bring about effective reform and change.

It is also pointed out that there is a sharp increase in the growth of white Right political support and that the Government must feel itself in a position to, as it were, make up from the Opposition what it can lose from the Right.

Although the sentiments underlying the demands for coalition politics or doing deals can be understood and sympathised with, there is a great deal of woolly and fuzzy-minded thinking accompanying them.

It is true that politics is the art of the possible and therefore also the art of compromise. But compromise purely for the sake of compromise or getting together just to be together is pointless in our present circumstances.

Constitution

Secondly, they must also clearly stand for the removal of all forms of statutory racial discrimination.

Thirdly, the majority of the electorate must demonstrate that they accept that all South Africans will have to live within the same kind of constitution and that, in terms of that constitution, every person is entitled to participate in the political process on the same basis as any other person but that there should be no domination of one group over another.

Fourthly, the principle must be accepted that the individual's membership of a group must be

based on voluntary association and not be the result of legal compulsion.

The PFP and the future

One argument runs that the Official Opposition's responsibility is to simply prepare the electorate for the fact that there will be black domination in this country and that if we don't do this we are simply being dishonest.

Another argument runs that the Official Opposition, and white politics basically, is irrelevant as the forces for change lie outside Parliament and will simply overwhelm the society.

What never fails to fascinate me is the ability that people have and constantly display to analyse themselves out of any political responsibility for what is going to happen in their own society.

It is always the blacks or the power elite or the Government or history that will somehow decide what is going to happen but these people very seldom place themselves in the very political process which they analyse.

Here, even more than elsewhere in society, doing nothing in the face of a threat is making a very real contribution to that threat becoming a reality.

There is no doubt in my mind whatsoever that if we are going to find a constitutional and peaceful solution to our problems in South Africa, the PFP's programme and principles will figure prominently in that solution.

Of course our voice may be silenced. Of course circumstances beyond our control may make it impossible for us to pursue our goals and objectives but if that should happen, let it be because of the fact that the forces of irrationality, intransigence and political stupidity have taken over in spite of our sincere and persistent efforts and not because of our voluntary inactivity.

MXENGE MURDER IS CALLED POLITICAL ASSASSINATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE BRUTAL assassination of Durban civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mzenge is believed to be as significant as the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

His family, friends, colleagues and black political activists are convinced his death was the work of politically-motivated right-wing extremists. They say that as a black figure he was as prominent as Biko and wielded tremendous influence in black political circles.

Piecing together what evidence they have, they believe he was kidnapped on Thursday night while on his way home and murdered somewhere between his offices in Victoria Street and the Umlazi sports stadium where his mutilated body was found early on Friday morning.

Mr Mxenge's wife, Nonyamezelo, said she could not believe it was her husband when she went to identify the body at the mortuary.

"His body was scarred beyond recognition. One of his ears was cut off, his stomach was ripped out, his head was bashed in and his whole body was full of marks inflicted by a needle," she told a Press conference at the offices she shared with her husband.

Mrs Mxenge described her husband's murder as the work of right wing elements.

"We live in a cruel world and there is no doubt in my mind that it is the work of rightists. The politically

motivated assassination of my husband will not stop the struggle from continuing. They can kill hundreds of Mxenges and the struggle for liberation will not stop at all," she said at her husband's legal office.

Mr Archie Gumede, another veteran political figure and close colleague of Mr Mxenge, was shaken by the shock news.

Mr Gumede, chairman of the committee formed to campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela, said: "This is a national tragedy. The world is going to be shocked by the death of one of the most valuable members of the community.

"It is definitely a political assassination," Mr Gumede said.

Relating the events leading up to her husband's murder, Mrs Mxenge said she last saw him on Thursday at about 6.30 pm in the Victoria Street car park where he received a briefing from Advocate Pius Langa.

She drove off and waited all night for him to return. Mr Mxenge was last seen driving off in his own car behind Mr Langa. He was never seen alive again.

The family received warning signs on Wednesday when their two bull-terriers were poisoned, she said.

"Mr Mxenge was suspicious that the foodpoisoning was indicative of the move by someone to remove the dogs which guard the house in Umlazi," Mr B T Ngcuka, an articled clerk, said.

Mr Mxenge said she called at the CR Swart police station and asked whether her husband was detained by police. She inquired at hospitals.

On Friday morning after making further police enquiries, she called at the morgue and identified the body.

"I found the body riddled with sharp wounds. His one ear was almost cut off, his stomach and throat stabbed," she said.

Mr Mxenge, ex-ANC man and formerly banned person served on the Release Mandela Committee, Lawyers For Human Rights, the Anti-SAIC Committee and the Democratic Lawyers' Association.

He was also well known for his role in defending political detainees.

He spent eight years on Robben Island and was first detained in 1966 under the old 180 days detention-without-trial legislation.

When he started his own practice, he became one of the most sought after political lawyers in South Africa. He travelled widely to represent political activists throughout the country.

In 1976 he was detained and held without trial for 103 days.

After that he was the instructing attorney in many political trials in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, East London and Johannesburg.

He acted for the family of Mapetla Mohapi, secretary general of the banned South African Students Organisation (Aaso), who died while in police custody in Port Elizabeth in 1976.

Early in 1980 he represented Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus in the Transkei, who was found guilty of making disparaging statements against Transkei's independence and Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

Out of the courtroom, Mr Mzenge was actively involved in non-violent political protest. He was treasurer of the Release Mandela Committee.

Earlier this year when about 11 South Africans were killed during a South African Defence Force raid on ANC houses in Matola in Maputo, Mr Mxenge attempted to get their bodies for burial in South Africa. But when this failed he made all the arrangements for the families of the dead men to travel to Maputo for the funeral.

One of his last public appearances before his death was at an Anti-SAIC rally in Merebank where he was accorded "the true leader status" by the Indian people.

A memorial service will be held in Durban at 5.30 pm on Thursday at a venue still to be decided and he will be buried in King William's Town on Saturday.

An Umlazi CID spokesman said Mr Mzenge's death was reported to them at about 6 am on Friday morning. He would not give any more details.

Divisional chief, Brigadier John van der Westhuizen, said Murder and Robbery Squad detectives were investigating but "there are no suspects that I know of yet".

He described an earlier report that the discovery of the body had not been recorded in the register at the Umlazi police as a "blatant lie" saying it would be impossible to investigate the death if it had not been registered.

A post mortem was to be held today and the family have instructed their own pathologist to be present.

Piecing together what evidence they have, they believe he was kidnapped on Thursday night while on his way home and murdered somewhere between his offices in Victoria Street and the Umlazi sports stadium where his mutilated body was found early on Friday morning.

CSO: 4700/389

JOURNALIST DISCUSSES HIS DETENTION, DEPORTATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Nov 81 p 14

[Article by Anne Sacks: "There's No Point In Dramatising"]

[Text] **D**EPORTEE Stephen Barden showed remarkable tranquillity the day he left South Africa for London. He found it difficult to dramatise his 22-day detention and deportation.

"So many others have suffered similar or worse things at the hands of apartheid," he said. "For example, many people are now being detained under the harsh conditions of Section Six of the Terrorism Act and 200 000 people a year are jailed for not carrying passes."

Mr Barden, 31, his wife, Fozia, 32, and their 15-month-old son, Rishard, arrived in London yesterday morning, where they will stay with family and friends until all things strange become a little more familiar to them.

Doesn't know why

The family successfully applied for permanent residence in Britain because Mr Barden, as a Commonwealth passport holder, is not allowed automatic access to the United Kingdom.

Mr Barden — whose real name is Stelios Stylianou — doesn't know why he was held at Pretoria Central Prison, nor why he was deported.

But 22 days is a long time to think, and the velvet-voiced freelance journalist and industrial relations consultant believes it was his work that led to his deportation. He is a freelancer, who reported mainly for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and he was appointed senior information officer for the Institute of Industrial Relations in October.

He came to Johannesburg from Durban at the beginning of October to take up his new position and his family followed a month later. The day after Fozia, Rishard and Sascha, 9, his son from a previous marriage, arrived in Johannesburg, he was served with a deportation order and taken into custody.

Stephen was born in Tanzania, a former British colony, and came to South Africa when he was 13.

Fozia is South African, and was married to Natal University lecturer Dr Rick Turner when he was gunned down at his home by unknown assailants a few years ago. Stephen and Fozia were married in Lesotho two years ago.

Now they have been wrenches from the country they are committed to changing — but they refuse to take centre stage.

"Sure," said Stephen in an interview at a friend's home hours before going to the airport, "leaving South Africa is traumatic. But every time the State acts in a certain way — whether it kills, detains or deports — it may intimidate certain individuals. But the overall effect is one of toughening up.

"There are so many forerunners that it is difficult to be anything but undramatic."

Nervous

Stephen believes his joining the Institute of Industrial Relations — which he describes as middle-of-the-road, but with enormous potential — precipitated his deportation.

"The Ministry of Manpower has different interests from the police," he said. "While the Ministry of Manpower may not have been unhappy about what I was doing, the police may have been nervous about labour as a potential threat to the security of the State."

"I have actually heard senior officials admit that as long as the security laws, Group Areas Act and Police Act remain the

same, it doesn't matter how much access workers have to trade unions.

"Enormous tensions are being created, and the State is trying to pre-select as far as possible who is going to do industrial relations jobs."

He believes another reason he was deported was the visible effect his reports were having in Australia. Questions were being asked in the Australian parliament, and the detention of 205 Ciskei trade unionists, which Stephen reported, sparked off a strike by workers handling South African Airways cargo.

All the issues have been probed, and Stephen does not believe his marriage to Fozia played a part in his deportation. He cites the case of a Greek national who was convicted recently under the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and deported three months after he was fined. That pretext didn't apply this time, he believes.

Fozia was packing and attending to Rishard, and was reluctant to be drawn into the interview. She has suffered a lot, says Stephen.

"We have discussed it often — but others have suffered similarly or worse. We don't expect not to suffer. Somebody is going to be struck at, and we have been struck at.

"Either we carry on believing, or we stop. I don't think we have a choice."

Stephen is leaving behind his son Sascha, who is going to live with his mother in Middelburg.

And parents will be left behind. He describes his Cypriot parents, who live in East London, as conservative. Like most South Africans, he says, they believe where there's smoke there's a fire. But they backed their son with fierce loyalty, just as the parents of the detained students are doing.

Stephen calls it the ripple effect. "The more the State suppresses without tackling the real issues," he says, "the more it will find the ripple effect in getting to the 'reasonable men', the people within the establishment on whom the politicians depend for their votes."

The same applies to Sascha. "He certainly doesn't feel ashamed. But he knows his father was detained and deported by the current regime, and whatever he may feel, he will always know that."

Bonds

A trained broadcaster and journalist, Stephen has been offered two broadcasting jobs in England.

There are strong bonds in England. Rick Turner's two daughters from a previous marriage, Jann, 17, and Kim, 14, live near London with their mother. And both he and Fozia are still very close to the girls.

But the couple will obviously be unable to continue their post-graduate studies, which they were pursuing at the University of Natal.

South African citizenship was never an issue. Stephen never thought of trading in what he calls his "third-class British passport" for a South African one. It somehow was never a feature of his life. He now admits, however, it was a mistake.

CSO: 4700/396

ARMY ORGANIZATION HANDLES NON-SERVERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

THE South African Army has a new organisation which, it says, is geared to deal with non-serving servicemen ranging from university students to draft-dodgers who want to come in from the cold.

It is known as the South African Army Non-Effective Troops Section (SAANETS).

According to a spokesman, it aims to ensure the burden of military service is fairly distributed.

A military spokesman explained yesterday that SAANETS had been set up primarily for men with part-time military obligations who had been "sort of left hanging in mid-air" because they were unable to attend ordinary unit camps due to long-term study or business commitments.

The spokesman stressed the organisation's main object was to help young men to discharge speedily some or all of their part-time military obligation.

Problems

"Underlying SAANETS's aim and function is the recognition that some of the Army's soldiers sometimes do have problems in meeting their service obligations, and I assure you, the Army does its best to help those with genuine problems."

"At the same time the Army must also look after its fighting strength, and

A second chance to square accounts

SAANETS also keeps tabs on, or tries to locate, those men who attempt to evade service by employing various subterfuges — for example the chap who leaves university but still applies for a study deferment each year, or claims he has a one-man business which is facing bankruptcy when it isn't, or is holding a non-existent key post.

"SAANETS will come down with a heavy hand on people like these, because the underlying idea is fairness — everyone must meet his obligations."

He said men of military age who had dodged their obligations but wished to square accounts before landing in trouble could also approach SAANETS by writing to the Chief of Staff Personnel's office and explaining they would like to "get back into the system".

CSO: 4700/396

UNIONS CONDEMN LATEST WAVE OF DETENTIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Riaan De Villiers and Sophie Tema]

[Text] **THE latest crackdown on trade unionists and others connected with labour affairs was widely condemned by trade unions and trade union co-ordinating bodies yesterday.**

In a series of statements, labour organisations said the detentions appeared to signal a new attempt to stifle worker organisations; called for the release of the detainees; warned that the detentions could have "dangerous" effects; and pledged that the detentions would not affect the unions' efforts.

It appeared yesterday that the detentions could have international repercussions.

The Council of Unions of South Africa said it had appealed to several powerful overseas labour organisations — including the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO), the British Trade Union Council, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and international trade union secretariats.

These organisations have been asked to send telegrams of protest to South African embassies and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Cusa condemned the detentions as "outrageous" and "smacking of fascist action", and said it would discuss them at a mass rally to be held in Kwa-Thema township, Springs, on Sunday.

It also called on employers to protest — or "abdicate their responsibility to the country".

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) said the union movement would not be "cowed" and the detentions would bring unions closer together.

It had already notified affected unions that it would stand by its commitment at the recent Cape Town unity conference and would respond to whatever calls were made for support and assistance.

The General Workers' Union expressed "outrage" at the detentions and said it appeared the State was choosing a "path of confrontation" in its attempts to counter the growth of progressive trade unions.

Harassment

"Such harassment of worker organisations again exposes the hollow nature of the Government's supposedly new approach to trade unions for black workers," it said.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union and African Food and Canning Workers' Union said the detentions were an "attack on the trade union movement in general".

They also warned: "No amount of detention without trial will deter the union movement in its struggle on behalf of the workers."

The editorial board of the Labour Bulletin said it saw the detentions as "provocative action" against the independent labour movement, which could "only be harmful and dangerous to the country".

The Urban Training Project said the continued harassment of unionists was an infringement of the value of free association which the SA Government claimed to support.

"Such action will only increase confrontation between the black unions and the State," it said.

The National Association of Distributive and Allied Workers' Unions slammed the detentions and said: "We want to express our strongest protest at the arrest and detention of Allan Fine nearly two months ago and now Mrs Emma Mashinini."

"The spate of detentions of trade unionists leads to the conclusion that there is a deliberate attempt to undermine reforms and rights for blacks and other workers, recently inserted in labour legislation."

COURT SHOULD JUDGE ALL HIJACKER-MERCENARIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Dec 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHAT a poor show! Thirty-nine mercenaries who were allegedly involved in the attempted coup in the Seychelles and in the hijacking of an Air India Boeing have been set free.

The Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, says their release is a "natural procedure after the police investigation had been concluded".

Try convincing the Seychelles and the rest of the world that this procedure is natural or acceptable.

Mr Le Grange says it is not impossible that the Attorney-General will decide to prosecute some of the men, or that some of them might be called as witnesses in the trial of the five who appeared in court and have been released on bail.

Try convincing the Seychelles and the rest of the world that releasing 39 out of 44 mercenaries is an indication that the Government is pursuing the matter with the full vigour of the law.

Mr Le Grange cites the Jameson Raid before the Boer War as a precedent — the raiders were turned over to the British authorities by the Kruger government. Dr Jameson was sentenced in London to 15 months' imprisonment, four colleagues received sentences of between three and 10 months, and the rest were not charged.

Try convincing the Seychelles that the Jameson Raid before the turn of the century is an acceptable reason for not charging the 39 men with the modern offence of hijacking an airliner — an offence covered by an international convention to which South Africa is a signatory.

(We can just imagine the Seychelles Government leafing through history books to find out who Jameson was and what the raid was all about).

Mr Le Grange, asked whether the 39 had not broken a single law, such as illegal possession of firearms, said: "You tell me what laws they broke in South Africa."

Try convincing the Seychelles and the rest of the world that mercenaries can muster in South Africa, arm themselves, fly to another country to

stage a coup and then allegedly hijack an airliner without breaking one single law. (And if Mr Le Grange wants to quote strange precedents, what about the young man who got five years, and served 18 months, for just telling an

Equally liable

SAA air hostess he was "hijacking" the aircraft). As a senior lecturer in criminal procedure at Wits University says, in terms of South African criminal law any member of a single group acting together is equally liable for any crime committed by a member of the group.

For example, if an armed group plans to rob a shop without committing violence, and one of the members kills a shop assistant, all members of the group are equally liable for murder.

The 39 mercenaries should have been charged as accomplices, even if the other five were the ring-leaders, he says.

The Government's duty, we believe, is to bring the lot before court and leave it to the court to decide their guilt or innocence.

There is a reason for saying this beyond the legal one. It is that the eyes of the world are on South Africa — a world which abhors hijacking and expects that severe action will be taken against people who take part in such an offence, for

whatever reason, even if it is just to escape from the country in which they have attempted a coup and failed.

South Africa already stands accused of being involved.

It cannot demonstrate that it was not if it does not "throw the book" at those allegedly responsible. And with our reputation, false though it may be, of a country which uses armed force against its neighbours, or threatens to use armed force against them, we cannot have the impression gain ground that we had anything to do whatsoever with a plot to overthrow another government.

The only way we can distance ourselves from the Seychelles coup attempt is to make it clear that all involved will be brought to justice.

Nothing else will suffice.

Mr Pik Botha, our Foreign Minister, is wrong to reject out of hand the mounting international condemnation of South Africa's handling of the matter.

The United States is consulting its allies on whether to take action against the Republic because of the release of the men.

It points out that we are a party to the Hague Convention against hijacking that "obligates South Africa to submit for prosecution, or to extradite, persons accused of unlawfully seizing aircraft". We say that the mercenaries should be tried as a group and that the law should take its course.

CSO: 4700/390

MINISTER REASSERTS GOVERNMENT'S CORRECTNESS ON HIJACKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron: "'Govt Acted Correctly on Hijacking'"]

[Text]

THE South African Government acted correctly from the word go and never attempted to cover up anything regarding the alleged hijacking of the Air India Boeing, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, told The Citizen yesterday.

Mr Le Grange was reacting to accusations that the Government was either involved or that it influenced the police not to prosecute all 44 of the alleged hijackers.

"The Government was not involved. The Prime Minister has confirmed this," he said.

"The Government never interfered politically or otherwise in the police investigation. The investigating team led by Major-General Christie Zietsman, the deputy head of detectives, decided initially to try only the leaders and I agreed with him," he said.

"All I ask now from the South African Press and public is to keep the whole incident in perspective."

"The whole matter was and is a great embarrassment to the Government. But we have acted absolutely correctly right from the beginning.

"The moment we heard about the hijacking the official Hijacking Committee, in consultation with the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, went into action.

"This was immediately followed by action from the Railways Police anti-hijacking squad.

"The people were arrested and Gen Zietsman, in close liaison with General Mike Geldenhuys, the Commissioner of Police, personally took over and appointed top Security Police and police investigators to investigate the matter as quickly as possible.

"The possibility remains that the five mercenaries who have been charged with kidnapping could be further charged. The Government has not and did not attempt to cover up anything, and remains sincere about solving all aspects of the matter," he said.

CSO: 4700/390

SOUTH AFRICA

SEBES' RULE ALLEGED TO REST ON TRIBAL SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 81 p 21

[Article by Barbara Hart: "Have Sebes Bitten Off More Than They Can Chew?"]

[Text]

EAST LONDON — Independence fever has hit Zwellitsha, the present seat of the Ciskei Government.

The main street looks like carnival time with blue and white banners fluttering from telephone poles.

A banner strung across the road declares: "Ciskei independence Inkululeko, December 4.

Placards with a crane, Ciskei's emblem, boldly repeat the message.

Beneath this apparent gaiety life continues as normal for the man in the street.

Children still dodge passing cars as they play ball games in the streets.

A fruit vendor, perched on a tin can beside her wares displayed on cardboard boxes, maintains her post on a street corner as she has done day after day for more than a year.

With a smile, she says the money she makes from peddling fruit to passers-by is the only income she has.

It pays her rent and food but money for clothing comes from her grown-up children.

The promised land heralded by the banners and posters, and Ministerial and Government cars roaring by, is unlikely to change her lot.

In the valley, somewhere in the sprawling mass of Government offices, are the two men who are at the centre of the independence process.

The power of the brothers Sebe — the Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Leslie Wongama Sebe (55), and Major-General Xhanti Charles Sebe (48) — reigns supreme in Ciskei.

Although Lennox Sebe is not a traditional chief — he was installed as chief of the Amagqunukwebe tribe in 1976 — he has become the accepted leader of his people.

On December 4 the brothers will be joined by another sibling.

Mr Namba Sebe was recently sworn in as a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and will be a member of the Executive Council, or Cabinet, after independence.

Mr Namba Sebe is tipped as Minister of the newly-created Department of Transport.

It is to Lennox and Charles Sebe that the people of Ciskei look for their inkululeko.

But many, particularly urbanised Ciskeians, have misgivings about the future.

Others are openly opposed to independence.

Few are willing to talk of their misgivings.

The dreaded emergency Proclamation R252 provides for people to be detained for indefinite periods.

The power wielded by Major-General Charles Sebe and his security men also seals many lips.

It is a case of being either for us or against us. So many Ciskeians prefer to remain silent.

At rallies it is mainly tribalised people, and women in particular, who joyously shout the praises of the Sebes.

And it is on these people — and the chiefs who rule them, who are dependent on the Chief Minister for their positions and power — that the Sebe regime relies.

The actions of Lennox and Charles Sebe have been severely criticised during the build-up to independence.

The waiting room of the Chief Minister's office is always filled with ordinary people who will wait hours for a few minutes to share a problem with Lennox Sebe.

The compassion of the Chief Minister is shared by his wife, Virginia.

As Deputy Chief Nursing Officer of Ciskei, Mrs Sebe has concentrated her

efforts on raising funds to improve the lot of handicapped Ciskeian children.

When not involved in the duties of office, Lennox Sebe puts pen to paper.

He is co-author of a series of school books and has also written a book of essays.

In 1979 the Chief Minister was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws by the University of Fort Hare.

Charles Sebe is as different from his older brother as chalk from cheese.

He has gained a reputation of ruthlessness and his detention of people has made many fear him more than they do the Chief Minister.

Keep on the right side of him and you will get a house or get into a school. In fact, all doors will open.

Lennox and Charles Sebe are a curious mixture of Western and tribal cultures.

They have been drawn on to the chessboard of separate development and have been out-maneuvred by the sophisticated politicians in Pretoria.

On his home ground Lennox Sebe is an astute politician and has subtly wiped out the opposition parties.

Lennox Sebe is passionately in favour of an

independent state of Ciskei and any suggestion of amalgamation with Xhosa-speaking Transkei drives him close to fury.

He claims the rift between the two states is historical, but it is well-known that there is no love lost between himself and the Matanzimas.

Charles Sebe is wily and ruthless and reminisis one of the proverbial fox.

Immaculately turned out, whether in a suit or full military regalia with medals clanging, he is continuously on the move to nail more of his pet enemies, the communists.

The major-general, who founded and heads Ciskei's intelligence forces, and who was recently made head of the combined forces, which include the police, army and intelligence forces, regards himself as a professional man.

Although he believes he is high on a communist hit list Charles Sebe believes he has a God-given mission to eradicate communists.

He served on the Eastern Cape Criminal Investigation Department and then in the Bureau for State Security, where his prime duty was to watch and report on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977.

When at home — a home patrolled by dogs,

surrounded by two barbed-wire fences and guarded by soldiers with machine-guns — Charles Sebe reads poetry, books on communism and works on a book on communism and terrorism.

He is a keen marathon runner and says he can run a marathon in two hours — eight minutes faster than the world record.

Charles Sebe's fight against communism knows no boundaries and he has taken it on himself to censor works of poets and playwrights, lest a communist message be concealed between the lines.

The major-general has built up a frightening security system. Seven armed security men remain with the Chief Minister day and night. Six bodyguards are at the side of Charles Sebe.

Armed parabats are posted throughout the Government complex putting fear into the hearts of visitors from the peaceful rural areas.

A look at the security provided to protect the Sebe brothers from the enemies of separate development makes one wonder whether Lennox and Charles Sebe have not bitten off more than they can chew.

CSO: 4700/389

AZAPO MEETING CRITICIZES DEATHS IN DETENTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Sello Rabothata: "'Liberation Tree Must Bear Fruit'"]

[Text]

PANIC ensued at a solidarity meeting organised by the Azanian People's Organisation yesterday when a young man threw a stone through a window at the Bridgeman Memorial Church in Zola.

The young man who threw a stone through the window was said to have been seen talking to the Security Police.

But police kept a low profile at the meeting, organised to pledge solidarity with those who died in detention in Venda in the past week.

Speakers called for unity among the black people, the only formula for liberation.

Mr Mmutle Raphasha, from the Northern Transvaal, said deaths in detention will continue as long as South Africa is what it is today.

The question Azanians have to ask is: "What are we going to do in the face of all this?" — The answer is

total commitment in the struggle," he said.

"There is no revolution without casualties," he said. "This we must always bear in mind if we want to fight for our freedom. The death in Venda was engineered by the South African Government using puppets like Mphephu. We can't let them get away with killing our brothers.

"It is being said the tree of liberation is watered with the blood of the martyrs. But I feel the tree will die if it gets too much water. It is time that it bore fruit — and that fruit is the aspirations of the black man. We have to unite to fight a united battle against this evil system."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee

of Ten, said: "Our people have been killed since time immemorial, from the times of Makana to date. The intention is to intimidate us, to instill fear into the people. I have said this, out of the ashes of those who died thousands of other heroes will arise.

"The government has also changed its system from masses to individuals. They feel that it is easier to instill fear into an individual than into masses. There is a need for unity among the people. Azania will be free if we stand together in determination for liberation."

The meeting was attended by nearly 100 residents and was punctuated by chants of "Amandla"

'MISSILE ATTACK' ON SAA DISMISSED AS PROPAGANDA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 9

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text]

PRETORIA military authorities have denied that South African Airways aircraft were fired at with Russian Sam-7 missiles from launchers inside the country in July.

They were contacted following an American report that two A-300 airbuses were fired at by ANC terrorists and that the spent missiles were later recovered by the "South African security forces".

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said that he had no knowledge of the incidents, and called the report "propaganda".

"If this had happened we would have known about it", he said.

A spokesman for the South African Airways denied the report and said it was "pure speculation" and "propaganda".

The report appeared in the

Philadelphia Bulletin based on unidentified "intelligence reports" and was further perpetuated by United Press International and the Left-wing South African Press.

The Philadelphia Bulletin further speculated that the Soviet Union, disenchanted of Swapo following its defeat at the hands of the South Africans during Operation Protea in August, had shifted its financial support to the ANC, and a R2.5-million shipment of arms had been sent to the ANC in Botswana.

The newspaper said the shipment included Sam-7 Grail missiles and launchers, and Btr-60 and Btr-40 armoured personnel carriers.

During Operation Protea South African forces killed 1 000 Swapo terrorists, four Soviet soldiers, captured one Soviet soldier, and confiscated 2 400 tons of military equipment. About the same amount of equipment was destroyed during the raid.

CSO: 4700/396

MIDDELBURG PIONEERS CHROME PROCESS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Dec 81 p 20

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text] After two years of testing and development, Foster Wheeler Energy has been awarded a contract to design, engineer and construct a ferrochrome plasma smelter for Middelburg Steel & Alloys at its Krugersdorp plant.

This will be the first commercial application of the plasma smelter process in South Africa. It will have an installed power supply of 10.8-MVA, with technology for the process provided by Tetrosil Research & Development of Faringdon, Oxfordshire.

Tetrosil has a 1.4-MW experimental plasma smelter in operation at its Faringdon plant, and the Middelburg installation is a scaling up of this plant.

Within 15 months of the Middelburg unit's installation, larger scale plants for various processing applications will be available under licence, and Foster Wheeler envisages plants of 30-MW and larger.

The plant is a research and development project for Middelburg, whose operations director, Mr Des Winship, says it forms part of the group's preparation for the expected boom in chrome demand later in this decade.

There are no specific production targets for the plasma smelter plant, says Mr Winship, but major expansion in chrome production is expected by 1988, and in 10 years South Africa should be supplying 75% of the world's requirements against half now.

Foster Wheeler, an international engineering and contracting organisation, has prepared conceptual plant designs and estimates for Middelburg over the past 12 months.

Foster Wheeler's marketing

manager in Johannesburg, Mr Bill Howe, says the process holds exciting possibilities for ferroalloy producers and offers significant operational advantages in its ability to directly process fines without the need for agglomeration.

About 60% of the Transvaal's chromite production is in fines, and the conventional electric arc furnace smelting method requires briquetting of chromite before it can be introduced to the smelter.

The plasma process is not confined to ferrochrome, and has been tested on a variety of ferroalloys as well as direct steel making, from which it eliminates the blast furnace.

The application of the plasma process to direct steel manufacture would be confined to small plants, however, because to make steel in quantity the blast furnace route is more economic.

In 1978 it was disclosed that Tetrosil had granted an exclusive licence to Texasgulf for the use of the system for smelting platinum group metals and concentrates.

Texasgulf has patented the platinum process in the US and in South Africa.

The process has been successfully used on UG-2 chromite, producing an acceptable and saleable product containing up to 51% chrome in the metal.

The chromite contained in the UG-2 Reef, which underlies the Merensky Platinum Reef, is of a

particularly low grade (about 40%), and a problem in exploiting this metal has been the difficulty in upgrading the material for use in steel making.

Mr Howe says there are three other major operational advantages in the plasma smelter process, the first being that coal can be used instead of metallurgical coke, offering reduced costs because coke is much more expensive than coke.

Projections by Foster Wheeler show that the capital cost of a plasma smelter producing 50 000 tons a year of high-carbon ferrochrome, including a pre-reduction rotary kiln, would be about R14 400 000 against R25-million for a conventional electric arc furnace.

Foster Wheeler's projections show expected operating costs are about 25% lower than in the conventional process.

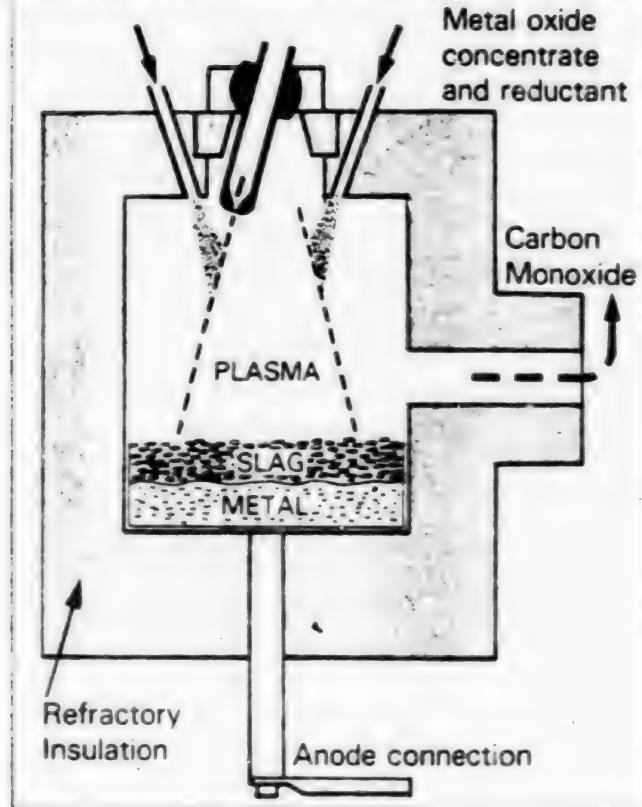
A further advantage is that power input in the plasma process is independent of the metallurgy of the furnace charge – in the electric arc process a particular resistance is required from the furnace material to initiate the process.

The plasma process also yields significantly higher recoveries of product alloy (metal) than conventional furnaces, and slag losses may be only 25% of conventional practice.

Other technical advantages include:

- The plasma gives a higher energy density than can be

Foster Wheeler Plasma Smelter



achieved by other heating methods, allowing a faster feed throughput for the same size reactor.

- It is operated as a closed furnace, with controlled atmosphere and pressure and pressure, giving more degrees of freedom in process design.

- Reaction zone temperatures can exceed 2 500 deg C, limited

only by construction materials, offering the possibility to follow more efficient routes to complete reactions.

- Unlike carbon electrode furnaces, Tetrosilics plasma furnace electrodes are non-consumable, removing a significant area of operating and capital cost, operational complexity and source of product contamination.

'TOTAL STRATEGY' VANISHES FROM NAT PARTY VOCABULARY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 p 17

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text] WHAT has happened to total strategy? The political catchphrase of 1980 has been conspicuous by its absence in 1981.

Its flip-side, "total onslaught", is still very much around. It forms the central theme of speeches from most Government platforms and is used to explain most things — from strikes to heatwaves.

It is also used as a blanket excuse for stamping out civil liberties through detentions-without-trial, banning, restrictions on the Press and refusing to answer questions in Parliament.

Yet Government Ministers no longer talk publicly about formulating the "total strategy" to meet the "onslaught" — a significant shift since General Magnus Malan, then head of the Defence Force, first spelt out the concept in 1977.

In the three years that followed its launching, the meaning of the term "total strategy" became clear. It is a plan to mobilise all the country's resources, military, economic and political, to meet the threat that the Government projects as originating from the Soviet Union and her satellites.

In speeches, commission reports and statements, it became clear that the main target was the black nationalist movements, particularly the African National Congress, regarded as a potentially serious threat, particularly because of its growing support inside South Africa and significant backing from socialist and communist countries.

War and peace
In short, "total strategy"

aimed at putting South Africa on a "sliding scale between a war and peace footing", an undeclared state of emergency that could be used to justify far-reaching measures and mobilise support.

It included:

- A military and security component, aimed at wiping out insurgency from neighbouring territories and maintaining internal "order" by whatever means deemed necessary.
- An economic component, aimed ultimately at making the country economically self-sufficient, feeding a war machine, combating unemployment by creating enough jobs and giving blacks a stake in the existing economic order, and
- A political component, aimed at adjusting the present system in the hope of winning the co-operation and support of a significant number of people — both black and white — who have traditionally rejected the National Party and its policies.

Through this three-pronged plan it was hoped that the majority of South Africans would form a united front to defend an internal order against what the Government projected as an "external onslaught" spearheaded by the ANC.

The "total strategy" would mobilise all so-called "moderates" to form a front against "extremists" on both the Left and Right.

Groups earmarked by Government strategists and planners for possible inclusion in the "broad moderate front" included:

- The vast majority of Afrikaners — the National Party's traditional power base;

● A significant number of supporters of the official Opposition;

● Leaders of commerce and industry.

● A majority of coloureds (which meant taking steps that stood a chance of winning the co-operation of the Labour Party);

● A majority of Indians; and;

● A significant number of blacks inside the country — the critical figure being Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. (Without the potential co-operation of his Inkatha movement, the planners realised that there was no chance of winning the support of enough blacks needed to formulate a lasting plan.)

Trumpeted

Soon after the total strategy scheme was formulated it was trumpeted from many platforms. Then it disappeared from general political currency. Why?

Total strategy has not vanished from the scene. It has merely gone underground. One of the main reasons for this is revised political strategy.

The argument goes like this: "If people suspect they are being co-opted into a total strategy they will resist. Rather get on with adjusting the system and don't give it any fancy titles. It makes it too easy for people to refer to it as a totalitarian strategy."

But another important reason for total strategy's low profile is that things haven't gone too well for it this year.

It is impossible to monitor its military component with any accuracy, but there can be little doubt that its political thrust, in particular, is collapsing in all the key areas.

The year 1981 is likely to go

down as the year when total strategy started being overtaken by its own contradictions.

The central contradiction of the political goal is simply this. If the Government wishes to win over a significant number of Opposition whites and "moderate blacks" it will have to change the traditional apartheid system fundamentally.

Yet if it wishes to hold on to its own power base and meet its own "non-negotiable" policies it will have to hold on to white "self-determination", which rules out any form of meaningful power sharing.

Major blow

The Government went into the April General Election with that contradiction clear for all white voters to see. And it led to a major blow for its political strategy.

Instead of consolidating whites into one solid power bloc, the National Party was severely eroded on both the Right and Left.

But it was the losses on the Right that were most traumatic. The Government was left in no doubt as to what would happen if it continued the attempt to increase its support base on the Left — an experiment that was unlikely to succeed, as the election result showed.

PFP support

The support of the PFP increased, despite what the Government described as the party's "boycott" of the President's Council, the issue many Cabinet Ministers confidently predicted would cost the PFP dearly.

The opposite has proved true, with dire consequences for the President's Council — the centrepiece of the Government's political strategy.

This forum was intended to be the body on which coloureds, Indians and whites would agree on a constitution that could command broad support without eroding the principle of "self-determination".

The PFP's rejection of it was an extremely serious blow because it immediately ruled out the objective of drawing Opposition whites into formulating an adjusted version of "self-determination and separate development".

Setback

Irate Nationalists openly wondered what chance there was of

winning significant coloured and Indian support if the white official opposition refused to support the body?

Despite this setback, the Government pressed ahead with its council and set its first ostensible objective of winning the "goodwill" of coloureds and Indians by investigating District Six and Pageview, two areas taken from these communities in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The result was a further blow for the council. It recommended that both these areas be returned to the communities from which they were taken.

Yet, largely because of Rightwing pressure, the Government turned down the recommendations, effectively destroying whatever chance the council still had of winning credibility in the coloured and Indian communities.

Big business

Against this background it is valid to ask what chance the council has of producing constitutional plans that have any chance of broad acceptance?

Another area in which the Government had to win backing was big business.

After a promising start at Carlton in 1979, the follow up at the Good Hope conference earlier this month did not seem to hold too much hope for total strategists.

The Prime Minister had a single overriding aim at the conference: To persuade big business to decentralise and invest in rural (particularly homeland) development to help curb the increasing trend towards urbanisation and give the "homelands policy" a firm economic base.

Crisp replies

The most powerful captains of commerce and industry gave him some crisp replies: Decentralisation had to take place on sound economic, not political, grounds; instead of trying Caneute-like to turn back the tide of urbanisation, the Government should devote its resources to dealing with it; in a developing economy like South Africa, urbanisation is not only inevitable but even necessary and desirable.

Most of them also castigated Mr Botha for failing to live up to his promises of change.

No wonder the Prime Minister did not suggest singing "We have come to the end of a perfect day" as he did after the first Carlton conference.

Undefined

So where does all this leave the most difficult leg of the strategy — to formulate a plan that stands a chance of winning the co-operation of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement?

The only hint of the method under consideration is the vague talk of "confederation" as yet undefined in clear political terms.

Unlike the other areas of the strategy, Government planners are unlikely to take the first step here. Any chance of reaching a consensus with Chief Buthelezi will be measured by the official response to constitutional proposals contained in the Buthelezi Commission report, expected to be released before the end of the year.

No chance

Chief Buthelezi has made it clear that his first constitutional option is a "one-man-one-vote" unitary system, but that he would also be prepared to accept another option: Non-racial geographic federation with genuine power sharing and equal political rights for all.

This is the recommendation his commission is likely to make. And there seems to be almost no chance of the Government responding favourably to this move. It would be reasonable to predict that the hope of some broad consensus on a constitutional future is unlikely to get off the starting block.

What does all this mean for total strategy?

In the first place it tends to confirm the view, prevalent when Mr Botha first took power, that it was impossible to introduce such a strategy by "democratic" means.

"The trouble with this method," one Nationalist once said, "is that it takes so long to get the necessary people behind you."

Alternative

One alternative is abandoning this method and opting for what is widely known as the "verligte dictaatship" or "De Gaulle option", a phrase that is heard more and more recently after a brief hibernation.

That could involve the concentration of power in fewer and fewer hands, with the State Security Council, a body unaccountable to the public, taking all major decisions in secret.

In such circumstances, as Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, lead-

er of the Opposition" has put it:
"Parliament and other similar
institutions would merely be
decorative extensions of executive
control."

By the end of next year, it
should be possible to determine
whether this option has finally
been chosen.

CSO: 4700/396

PRIME MINISTER QUALIFIES GOOD HOPE PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 11

[Text]

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in a statement issued in Pretoria the Economic Advisory Council also discussed the industrial proposals released at the Good Hope conference.

"In this regard, the Council requested that two aspects be clarified further."

Firstly, it should be clearly understood, as shown in the document, that the industrial development proposals represented only one aspect of a balanced regional development strategy.

"In the planning of regional economic development, due regard should always be had to the potential of each of the identified economic regions, and in this respect it is accepted that there are certain areas which at present simply do not have a potential for large-scale industrial development, and in these cases the emphasis should therefore be on the potential that does exist in agriculture, mining, and/or the services sector.

"The fact that the industrial development proposals are receiving wide publicity should therefore not give a wrong impression.

Secondly, it appeared that there was uncertainty as to how the new industrial development proposals effected the existing industries.

In this regard, the Council noted that industries already located in areas which had

now been identified as industrial development points would for the remainder of their contract periods at least not be put in a worse position than new industries which were attracted to these areas.

"The existing industries would also be given the option of changing to the new system of incentives. Industries at present located in other industrial points and already receiving concessions would likewise have the option for the rest of their contract periods of changing to the new system, but at the same level of incentives to that applying in the respective areas at present."

The Council, the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, said, noted with appreciation the Government's recent decisions with a view to involving the private sector to a greater extent than hitherto in the provision of housing in Black residential areas.

Concern was expressed about the relatively slow progress still being made with the registration of leasehold agreements under the 99-year leasehold system, and the Council requested that factors discouraging occupants from taking leaseholds, such as the difference still existing between the monthly rental and service payments, and the instalments on the purchase price of a house, be identified and rectified as soon as possible.

An inhibiting factor,

which was identified during the Council's discussions, was the lack of suitable stands for the building of new homes in those black areas where the need was greatest.

"To ease this bottleneck, the Council recommends that employers and property developers should utilise the permission which has now been granted to them to obtain leasehold rights in Black residential areas by coming forward with concrete township development proposals."

The Prime minister said that as was customary, the Council's recommendations would be submitted to the Cabinet committees or Ministers concerned, where they would be an important input in the formulation of policy and the taking of decisions.

"Some of the matters raised by the Council are already receiving active attention. For example, the committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Finance which is investigating the financing of housing for Blacks, is giving specific attention to the bottleneck's identified by the council.

"As I mentioned at the Good Hope conference, certain matters raised by the private sector on that occasion will also be submitted to the Economic Advisory Council for its consideration and specific recommendations to the Government."Mr Botha added.

R4 000-M DEFICIT IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS LIKELY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 11

[Text]

A DEFICIT of about R4 000-million is envisaged in the current account of the balance of payments for 1981.

According to a statement in Pretoria yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this is in contrast with the surplus of almost R3 000-million recorded last year.

His statement follows the 60th meeting of the Economic Advisory Council held on November 23-24.

At that meeting, the Council gave attention, as was customary, to both short-term economic stabilisation matters, such as the Government's monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies, and issues of a more structural nature, such as housing, industrial relations, industrial development and the degree of government control in the economy.

The Council noted the fact that the gross domestic expenditure was more buoyant during the first nine months of 1981, and especially during the third quarter, than had generally been expected earlier.

As a result of this buoyant demand, the economic growth rate remained at a relatively high level.

Physical constraints on the supply side did, inter alia, contribute to the fact that domestic production could not meet the total demand, and as a result the volume of imports rose sharply.

Along with a fall in both the gold price and the volume of exports, this increase in imports in turn caused a

dramatic change in the current account of the balance of payments.

In contrast with the surplus of almost R3 000-million recorded in 1980, a deficit of about R4 000-million is envisaged for 1981.

This swing of almost R7 000-million, despite a significant depreciation of the rand against the major currencies, brought strong pressure to bear on the country's foreign exchange reserves, and the Reserve Bank had to borrow large amounts abroad and enter into gold swap arrangements to relieve this pressure, the statement says.

The Council also noted that the foreign reserves would probably remain under pressure for some time, due, among other things, to the effect of the expected continued weak performance of the Western economies in the short-term of South African exports.

It was foreseen, however, that the growth rate in the gross domestic expenditure should begin to decrease and in due course this ought to have a dampening effect on imports."

According to the Prime Minister, the Council also had before it certain short-term projections indicating that although the economic growth rate, and therefore also imports, will decrease further, the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments will remain large for a considerable period and that the inflation rate will remain high.

"In view of this, the Council concluded that there should at this stage be no departure from the economic short-term strategy of consolidation and adjustment.

"Since members were uncertain about the degree of which natural economic forces could cause a further cooling-off of the economy during the coming months, it was accepted that the policy of fiscal discipline should be continued and that the stricter control over the money-supply, which had been achieved in recent times, should be maintained till greater clarity could be obtained in this regard.

"Insofar as the 1982/83 budget is concerned, the Council therefore recommended continued strict control over Government expenditure, but it did not want to make specific recommendations at this stage regarding the way in which Government expenditure should be financed during the coming financial year."

The Prime Minister said the Council again noted the serious shortage of skilled manpower and the training programmes that had been launched recently in most sectors in an attempt to overcome this shortage.

"In this regard, it was emphasised that these efforts have to be maintained and even intensified in the coming year, despite the expected weaker performance of the economy, to ensure that the next upswing can be met with a more adequate supply of trained workers.

"The shortage of skilled manpower is a structural problem, not a cyclical phenomenon, and this makes it necessary for all parties concerned to take a long-term view of the matter."

CSO: 4700/396

DE LANGE'S REMARKS ON EDUCATION RECEIVED WARMLY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Nov 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Right On, Professor!"]

[Text]

WE ARE immensely impressed that some important people have tumbled to the truth we have been preaching all these years; that a single central education system was essential if South Africa was to meet the challenge of the future.

This was said by Professor J P de Lange, chairman of the Human Sciences Research Council and rector of the Rand Afrikaans University.

"There is no way of meeting the aspirations of people and the needs of society unless we have a basic policy which relates to the provision of education, its financing, the country's man-power needs and the standards we wish to strive for," Professor de Lange said at a lunchtime meeting.

Because the professor's language is less hysterical, more temperate and perhaps exudes more verisimilitude than our emotive outpourings, some people will at last listen to this message.

- It is not as if we are trying to be equal to whites. We are not striving

to get into white schools. We are simply thinking of the future of our children and indeed the future of the country.

Instead of having businessmen speak to the Prime Minister, we should have more such Afrikaners spelling it out like this to their colleagues. Prof de Lange is saying the kind of things we had hoped those men with the economic muscle would tell the Prime Minister when they met him in Cape Town.

Apart from housing and the working conditions of our people, the most single essential sector which should be getting the attention of all managers in the country, is black education.

The issue may ruffle some feathers for reasons of ideology and because our education has become such an emotional issue. But that is not the point. The point is blacks are in the majority in this country. In terms of economics this majority should be used to man the available jobs and other sensitive positions that a country such as ours de-

mands.

As the years go on, the population of black students is going to outstrip that of whites even more and more. Where is the skilled manpower to come from, when we don't make the potential at our disposal viable?

We blacks are even more intent on having an equal and free education. It is disgusting to think that generations of half-baked blacks are deliberately being churned out. It is no solace to our confidence that we will have succeeding generations who will be unable to deliver the goods in the market-place and in the classrooms.

It is also a bit of a shame that the Government should spend time and money encouraging foreigners to emigrate to our land, when they have the material on tap.

Professor De Lange is an Afrikaner. He does not have to sound as passionate as we do. He states what we believe makes sense economically and even morally.

BISHOP TUTU SEES ENDEMIC UNREST IN SCHOOLS, INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 81 p 30

[Article by Bishop Desmond Tutu in column "My View": "Upheaval Is Likely To Come From Rural Areas"]

[Text]

The Prime Minister consulted with business and other leaders last week, a follow-up on the 1979 Carlton Hotel meeting.

He must surely be commended for wanting to foster the spirit of consultation and negotiation especially with those who must be his new allies if he is to move rapidly along the road to fundamental change and reform.

It was good, too, to hear him reiterate his own commitment and that of his Government to change lest (in the words of his predecessor) we find we are face-to-face with an alternative too nastily to contemplate.

It is suggested that he had brought with him an impressive phalanx of Cabinet Ministers and top civil servants so that they could hear for themselves what the private sector thought would happen if they were too tortoise-like in implementing needed changes in the structures of our society.

In the first consultation in Johannesburg the private sector leaders seemed to have been somewhat mesmerised by Mr P W

Botha's scintillating and nimble footwork.

They had long been left out in the cold and suddenly they were being allowed to walk the corridors of power and, frankly, they seemed to have been overawed at this change in their fortunes.

They had behaved somewhat like East Enders in London who have been invited to Buckingham Palace.

On the whole they had hardly asked the Prime Minister any awkward questions — such as how he could continue to believe in free enterprise while carrying out policies such as influx control which were totally at variance with the central tenets of free enterprise and so on.

On that occasion they had appeared to let the Prime Minister get away with too much and had required little in the way of a quid pro quo.

Last week the business leaders, judging from some pointed things that Mr Harry Oppenheimer said, were in a slightly more abrasive mood.

It just won't do for the Government to give the impression that it is consulting various interest groups while it does very little to implement the suggestions that come from such groups.

It was good to hear the private sector pointing out that apartheid in the form of, for example, migratory labour and influx control was totally incompatible with free enterprise that the Government, while being commended for spending more on black education must know that discriminatory education was just not on, that blacks perceived Bantu Education as "inferior" and that increasing the quantum of something bad did not improve it.

It just meant that instead of small doses of poison you were being made to swallow larger and more lethal doses, that education remained a critical area.

Why has the Government basically rejected its own De Lange Commission — which on scientific grounds has recommended, for example, a uniform educational system for South Africa and a more equitable sharing of educational resources and a more liberal admission

policy to even State schools — when its recommendations would have helped to diffuse a volatile situation?

I just want to say that if the Government and the business leaders think that the crisis of our land will be solved mainly by improving the economic dispensation by better wages for blacks and by developing a comfortable black middle class then they are allowing themselves to be dangerously deluded.

And if they keep concentrating on the so-called urban black, separating him from his rural fellow victim of apartheid, then we are, of all people, the most to be pitied.

The nettle that must be grasped is how black and white are going to share political power because that is the kind of power which gives access to all other kinds, that ensures that you don't get concessions at the whim of the master.

Unless we get down to this serious business then we are merely fiddling while our Rome is burning.

Unrest in schools, in industry will be endemic in our beloved land until we deal with political power and how it is to be deployed.

And a final thought. Upheaval and trouble are likely to come not from the urban areas as many people expect but from the rural areas where people, able-bodied people, are made workless and hungry.

A father won't for long ignore the wailing of his hungry children.

We have the resources to stop that happening.

South Africa can be the envy of the world if we negotiate with the authentic leadership of all communities for fundamental change — political power sharing.

Anything else is playing marbles.

● Desmond Tutu is secretary-general of the SA Council of Churches and is an assistant bishop in the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg. His column appears on this page every second Thursday.

CSO: 4700/389

DETENTIONS SWELL PARENTS GROUP'S RANKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Martin Feinstein]

[Text]

THE latest wave of Security Police detentions has swelled the membership of the Parents Support Committee (PSC), formed by parents and relatives of detainees two months ago to look after their wellbeing and press for their release.

And last Friday's swoop on trade unionists and labour experts — in which at least 17 people in Durban and Johannesburg were held — has prompted Amnesty International to begin a "charge or release" campaign.

At an emergency PSC meeting yesterday, new members included:

Husband

● Mr and Mrs Ian Favis, parents of detainee Miss Merle Favis, who is editor of the Durban-based South African Labour Bulletin;

● Mr Tom Mashinini, husband of detainee Mrs Emma Mashinini, who is general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union;

● Mr and Mrs Harold Purkey, parents of detainee Mr Colin Purkey, a postgraduate Unisa student and former University of the Witwatersrand student;

● Mrs Penny Mayson, wife of detainee Mr Cedric Mayson, a former Methodist minister whose banning order expired re-

cently; and
● Dr and Mrs I Cachalia, parents of detainee Mr Firoz Cachalia, a banned student leader of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Prominent

The committee, which meets every Wednesday at the University of the Witwatersrand, already has several prominent Johannesburg citizens as members, including Dr and Mrs Max Coleman, Professor M J Koornhof, Dr and Mrs I J Mahomed and Mr and Mrs Charles de Beer.

In London yesterday, an Amnesty International spokesman said the organisation was "very concerned at the renewed wave of detentions".

He said Amnesty members around the world had begun appealing to the South African authorities for the detainees to be charged or released.

"We are particularly concerned by the fact that some detainees are being held for months and months, only to be released without being charged."

Churches in Europe and Scandinavia are also planning to deluge detainees with Christmas cards as a show of solidarity.

CSO: 4700/396

MAIZE PLANTING SAID TO BE 90 PERCENT COMPLETE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 24

[Text]

SOUTH African maize plantings were about 90 percent complete in main production areas after widespread rainfall during the past two weeks, the National Association of Maize Producers' general manager Pieter Gouws said yesterday.

He told Reuters by telephone from Bothaville, Orange Free State, that this year's plantings were around a week to 10 days behind last season's, but prospects were for a good 1981-82 crop.

Good rains were reported in the major production area of North-western Free State and Western Transvaal over the past two weeks, and up to 250 mm fell in isolated parts, he noted.

The Agriculture Department's final official estimate of last season's crop put maize output at a record 14.2-million tons, sharply up from 1979-80's actual outturn of 10.73-million tons.

Maize board general manager Hendrik Nel told Reuters by telephone from Pretoria that last month's adverse weather, which delayed plantings, and low maize prices were the reasons why the board did not accept offers at its regular tenders for a week or two.

On December 4, however, the board said it sold 42 000 tons of yellow maize and 14 000 tons of white at its latest tender.

Nel said the 1981-82 crop's prospects have improved after recent good rains in most areas.

Gouws noted that plantings in the small Northern Cape production area could continue until the end of December.

If main growing areas had dry weather for the next two weeks, the crop's prospects would be very good, he added.

CSO: 4700/396

'SPY,' ZIMBABWE POLICEMAN MAY BE IN COUNTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

PURT ELIZABETH. — While the manhunt continues for the Zimbabwean policeman and a South African "spy" he allegedly helped escape from custody, the possibility has emerged that they might be in Port Elizabeth.

The policeman, Inspector Fred Varkevasser, his wife and two children sparked off a major manhunt in Zimbabwe after disappearing more than a month ago.

Zimbabwean authorities said Insp Varkevasser had, with the aid of an unknown man, helped an alleged South African spy, identified as Captain Frank Gericke, to escape from custody.

The South African Government has since denied all knowledge of the existence of Capt Gericke.

The focus on the mystery has shifted to Port Elizabeth where the Oosterlig news-

paper received a tip that the Varkevassers, the enigmatic captain and the mystery helper might be there.

Oosterlig reported that one of its reporters had visited relatives of the Varkevassers after the tip-off.

Their house appeared deserted, but the garage-doors were open. A while later the reporter saw a car with a Transvaal registration number come down the street and park in front of the garage. Two men, one well-built and the other lean with dark hair emerged and started working on the car.

They denied all knowledge of the Varkevassers.

He said they were visitors from Transvaal and their car was giving trouble.

A relative said later the guests were not the missing men. He declined to give their names, saying they had visited them the past two years.

CSO: 4700/396

PUNT MAY TAKE NEW GOVERNMENT JOB

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

MR PUNT Janson may resign this week from his key post as chairman of the Community Relations Committee of the President's Council to become Commissioner-General for the Swazi homeland, KaNgwane.

The Afrikaans newspaper Rapport speculated yesterday that his successor on the committee might be Professor Christoff Hanekom, a social scientist at the University of Stellenbosch.

The paper quoted "reliable sources" as saying Mr Janson was seriously considering the offer of the KaNgwane post.

Neither he nor Prof Hanekom would confirm the speculation.

But Mr Janson said if he did quit the council, it would only be if he believed his efforts could be better used elsewhere.

Concerned

Mr Janson has been very concerned in recent months that his committee would not be able to fulfil its role without investigating the racial clauses of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

Because these laws affect community relations, he felt it was impossible to ignore them, and initiated preliminary work in that direction in anticipation of a Government directive to investigate them fully.

But such a directive has not come.

Prof Hanekom is regarded as a verilige who supports Mr P W Botha's reform initiatives. However, he is known to have been deeply upset by the Government's rejection of the President's Council recommendations on Pageview and District Six.

Affected

His acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee — which would indicate his belief in its continued value — could be a major boost to its credibility, seriously affected by the scotching of the Pageview and District Six proposals.

CSO: 4700/396

SHOOTOUT KILLS TWO ON SWAZI BORDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Two people driving a car with a South African registration number were killed in a shootout near the South African-Swazi border early yesterday.

The charred remains of the two men, one still holding a pistol, were later found on Oxford Farm in Swaziland near the Oshoek border post, reports Sapa.

The Commissioner of the Swazi Police, Mr Titus Msibi, confirmed the incident, saying it was being investigated.

In a brief statement, released in Swaziland, he said a "serious incident, affecting the security of Swaziland has occurred next to our border with South Africa.

"A foreign car which is believed to have had two occupants was riddled with bullets and set alight.

"The bodies in the car were burnt beyond recognition," he said.

Extensive investigations were in progress and the Swazi Government would have no further comment until these were completed.

People who live near the place where the car crossed the border fence said they had the impression that the car was being pursued "by South African security men".

A shootout developed and

the car was later found burnt out with two occupants inside.

South African involvement in the incident has, however, not been confirmed by either the Swazi or South African Police.

Sources in Swaziland said the car had crossed the border near the Oshoek border post in the early hours yesterday.

The car, with a Transvaal registration number, was being pursued and automatic and small-arms fire was heard.

Sources believed the occupants of the car to have been

"members of a banned organisation" in South Africa who were trying to flee the country. They did not specify.

Eye-witnesses who had seen the burnt-out car said one of the dead men was still holding a pistol.

Four or five men were said to have pursued the car. One man was allegedly taken prisoner.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told The Citizen from his home last night that he was completely in the dark about the incident. "It is the first I have heard of it and I cannot say anything," he said.

CSO: 4700/396

POLICEMAN KICKED, STONED TO DEATH AT LAWYER'S FUNERAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

A Transkei security policeman was battered to death by an incensed mob at the funeral of former African National Congress member and human rights activist, Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge, near King William's Town on Saturday.

Mr Mxenge, an attorney, was found brutally slain at a Durban cycle track last week. Speakers at the funeral said he spent "much of his life" in detention, in prison on Robben Island or under banning orders.

The incident in which Detective-Constable Albert Tofile died, happened after tape recorders were taken from people who, with others suspected of being "informers", were forcibly removed from the service.

Pistol

Before Det-Coast Tofile was attacked, youths were seen removing a tape recorder from the handbag of a woman believed to be in his company.

Det-Coast Tofile drew a pistol when the crowd manhandled the woman, but before any shots

were fired the mob was on him.

He fell, and was punched, kicked, and stoned, to chants of "kill the sell-out".

A spokesman for Grey Hospital in King William's Town said yesterday Det-Coast Tofile was taken to hospital in a private car but was dead on arrival.

Various speakers including Bishop Tutu of the South African Council of Churches; Dr Nthatho Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten; Mr Archie Gamkoe of the Balinese Mandela Committee; Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of Walter Sisulu, a former ANC leader; and Mr Khehla Mthembu of Azapo; spoke strongly against the homeland policy, making specific reference to the Ciskei's coming independence.

In an address punctuated by freedom songs, Bishop Tutu said homelands were "bantustans ruled by uncrepacious creatures who owed their allegiance to

Preteria and collaborated with apartheid".

Other speakers called on the South African Government to negotiate with the outlawed ANC as "the only people who matter".

Mr Joe Pahlae of Azapo said allegations linking Mr Mxenge's assassination to the embezzlement of ANC funds were a ploy by the "system" to give the impression that there was a division within the organisation.

He singled out a Durban newspaper which, he said, gave prominence to "this filthy strategy of the enemy".

After the funeral a passing police van had to speed off under a hail of stones.

Ciskei police set up roadblocks outside Zwellitsha and Mdantsane and confiscated leaflets on Mr Mxenge's "struggle for democracy" which were distributed at the funeral.

CSO: 4700/396

OPPOSITION LEADER URGES PARTY TO GO FOR BLACK CREDIBILITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Nov 81 p 28

[Article by F Van Zyl Slabbert: "Strategy Freaks Have Hold of Only Part of the Truth"]

[Text]

From time to time letters appear in the daily newspapers, sometimes even from our party supporters, to the effect that it is all very well to spell out these admirable goals which we subscribe to, it is all very well to protest and condemn injustice but what strategy has the Opposition got to achieve these goals?

The PFP, and by implication the leadership, is then criticised for not having a plan for getting into power.

I want to state quite bluntly that I totally and unreservedly reject such arguments.

People who put forward these arguments very often do so not because we do not have a plan or a strategy but because we do not have their plan or strategy.

Sometimes they also become despondent at the enormous task that lies ahead and they start looking for shortcuts and instant formulae to achieve success.

In short they become strategy freaks.

A strategy freak is someone who isolates one or two political factors and presents them as the only worthwhile political

objectives to pursue to the exclusion of all others.

For example, the PFP can get to power only if there is a split in the National Party, therefore all the PFP's resources and energy must be used to bring about such a split.

If PFP then would follow strategy X or Y or Z the tensions within the National Party would become unbearable. The National Party would split.

The PFP can then enter into a coalition with the more enlightened section of the National Party and there you have it — you are in power.

Another example: time is running out in South Africa.

Forget about improving your electoral position in white politics — rather go for black credibility because if you have black credibility you can be sure that you will be part of a new, reconstructed South Africa.

The problem with strategy freaks, of course, is that they have hold of only part of the truth.

Of course a split in the National Party would profoundly affect political realignment and, the fortunes of Opposition parties.

Of course the PFP would like to enjoy black credibility and acceptance for its struggles.

But there is no magic wand available which can be used to achieve either of these or any of the other important factors or goals in politics.

There is no substitute for hard work.

Politics is about power — how you get it, how you use it and how you lose it.

We in the PFP accept that and we are interested in getting it and using it for the benefit of South Africa.

So let me make it quite clear again.

We are not interested in being a vociferous

protest group — We are interested in bringing about change in South Africa.

But in wanting to do this we have to be realistic about our prospects, the available resources and the priorities that have to be pursued in the meantime to improve our chances of achieving eventual success.

Let me assure you that we do have strategies and plans and that we continually revise and check them.

But let me also make it quite clear that in the game of political competition it would be shortsighted and stupid of a political party to divulge all its strategies and tactics to its opponents.

● Dr Van Zyl Slabbert
is Leader of the Opposition and leader of the Progressive Federal Party.

CSO: 4700/389

SOWETO POLICE CHIEF BELIEVES 1976-STYLE RIOTS UNLIKELY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 81 p 31

[Article by Trevor Jones]

[Text]

The atmosphere in Soweto is "much better" and 1976-style riots are less likely to occur now, says the chief of the Soweto CID, Colonel Steve Lerm, who retires this month.

Colonel Lerm has experience of riots and disturbances dating back to the Evaton bus boycotts of the late 1950s.

He was part of the police team which investigated the Sharpeville killings in 1960 and the Alexandra riots in 1976.

During the past two years, Colonel Lerm has concentrated on winning the support of the people of Soweto in the fight against crime.

"It is easy for the leaders of disturbances to take someone with them if that person has a grudge, but not if he is happy," says Colonel Lerm.

His main contribution to easing tensions in Soweto was the distribution of 100 000 pamphlets to householders. In the leaflet he gave residents tips on protecting themselves from the many pitfalls of township life.

He also appealed for more help in combating crime.

"At one stage there was an incredible anti-police attitude. Every time a mistake was made — even a small one — there was a huge outcry," he

said. "But we are like normal people in every other walk of life. Everyone makes mistakes at some stage," he said.

Colonel Lerm is satisfied that these efforts helped to reduce serious crime, which has dropped 4 percent in South Africa.

"This is quite an achievement when one considers that serious crime has increased by more than 20 percent in West Germany, and by up to 30 percent in other countries," he said.

The link between alcohol and serious crime continues to trouble Colonel Lerm.

"People often ask what we are doing about the high murder rate. We have found that in 96 percent of these cases alcohol was involved — either on the part of the victim or the killer. Where drink is involved the situation becomes completely unpredictable."

A detective for 31 of his 36 years in the police force, Colonel Lerm started his career on horseback, patrolling the hills round Mortimer, about 17 km from Cradock in the Eastern Cape.

He was instrumental in founding the Northern Transvaal branch of the Murder and Robbery Squad, and witnessed the explosive growth of Soweto.

CSO: 4700/389

BRIEFS

HORWOOD'S SECRET MEETING--London--The South African Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, arrived in London yesterday and began a secrecy-cloaked meeting with leading British financiers and businessmen. The South African embassy has declined to give details of the meeting, which it termed an "informal conference". Mr Horwood is believed to have been accompanied to the talks by a high-powered South African delegation. The secrecy is thought to be aimed at protecting the identities of those at the talks. The meeting is scheduled to end later today when Mr Horwood will fly to West Germany where it is understood he will hold similar talks. Earlier this week the South African Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, was in London and had talks with British trade and industry ministers. South Africa is Britain's 13th largest export market and about seven percent of British overseas investments are in the Republic. Last year, British exports to South Africa were worth R1 800-million while imports from South Africa were valued at R1 400-million. British officials estimate that British exports to the rest of Africa were in the region of R5 500-million and imports were worth some R3 100-million. The officials say there is no accurate figure for investments in the rest of Africa, but put the figure at R7 400-million. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 p 1]

TUTU STRUGGLES FOR COP--Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, his white episcopal robes spattered with blood, struggled to save a policeman from an infuriated mob at the weekend. The incident occurred at the funeral of the murdered lawyer, Mr Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge, near King Williams Town on Saturday. The policeman, identified as Detective Constable Albert Tofile, died after the attack. "When people discovered the man was a policeman who had hidden his identity, it became quite ugly," he said. "They came behind the rostrum. They were kicking him on the ground and I appealed to them to desist. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 81 p 1]

WATER FOR ESCOM, SASOL--A major water-supply project at Grootfontein to help meet increased demand for water for Escom and Sasol in the Eastern Transvaal is now operational. APE Africa installed equipment for the Usutu-Vaal project at Grootfontein pump station to provide water for industries and Escom's Matla and Duvha power stations. The estimated water requirement for Sasol 2 in full production is about 44-million cubic metres a year. When Sasol 3 is completed, this demand will rise to about 200 000 cubic metres a day. Additional water requirements--an extra 20 000 cubic metres a day--can be expected to come from secondary industries built to process the by-products of the Sasol plants. The new project assures Escom and Sasol of about 150-million cubic metres a year after serving users in Standerton and other areas near the Vaal River below the Grootdraai dam. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Dec 81 p 20]

RETIREMENT OF NAVY CHIEF--The chief of the South African Navy, Vice Admiral R A Edwards, is to retire next year. His successor will be Rear Admiral A P Putter (46). Admiral J A C Weideman, the chief of Naval Staff Operations, will become the new Inspector General of the Navy. Admiral Edwards (58) joined the permanent force as a lieutenant in 1946 and served in various top posts in the Navy and Defence Force until he became chief of the navy on January 22, 1980. Rear Admiral Putter, who joined the Defence Force in 1955, twice served in senior positions on the staff of the chief of the Defence Force. He will be transferred to Naval Headquarters as chief of Naval Staff Operations until he takes over as chief of the Navy. Rear Admiral Weideman (45) joined the Defence Force in 1954 and was appointed Director of Naval Operations in July 1978 and then chief of Naval Staff Operations in January 1980. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 81 p 3]

FAR RIGHT II SWA--Windhoek--South Africa's far-Right groups are organising a parallel movement in South West Africa and plan to have a major "white solidarity" (blanke saamtrek) meeting in Windhoek a week on Saturday. This was reported by the mouthpiece of the National Party of SWA, Die Suidwester, yesterday. According to the paper, the leader of the Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche, and the former surgeon general of the South African Army, Lieutenant General C R Cockcroft, and chairman of Aksie Eie Toekoms, Mr Chris de Jager, are involved in the move. Die Suidwester said Lt Gen Cockcroft had confirmed that the far-Right groups would make an announcement on their strategy in Pretoria next week. Absent, however, at next week's meeting in Windhoek would be the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, and the leader of the National Conservative Party, Dr Connie Mulder. The HNP and NCP held a rally in Windhoek last month while the Western contact group was visiting SWA, speaking out against proposed United Nations-supervised elections. According to reliable sources, a Security Police report on the meeting was made to the authorities saying such meetings by parties from outside the territory should be banned as they incited racial hostility. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 81 p 20

BRAIN GAIN--Durban--South Africa's brain drain has been dramatically reversed. In the new "brain gain" the country is importing professional and technical skills far faster than they were being lost a few years ago through emigration. The categories of newcomers read like the answer to a desperate employer's prayer. Big increases have been seen in the inflow of engineers, doctors, dentists, accountants, educationists and other professional technical workers. Biggest gain was in engineers. More than three times as many immigrant engineers poured into the country as waved goodbye. The teaching profession also had its ranks swelled by other nations' losses--twice as many arrived as left. This is the story that emerges from data issued by the Department of Statistics, giving figures for migration and tourism for the first eight months of 1981. In those eight months South Africa had a net gain of 2 240 people with professional and technical skills, 10 percent more than the gain of 2 041 in the whole of 1980, itself a good year for imported skills. The change from drain to gain began in late 1979 when immigrants began pouring into South Africa and emigration continued the downward trend that began in mid-1977 and has continued unabated since. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 81 p 5]

FOREIGN CURRENCY BID--The Government and the private sector will try this week to stimulate European investment in South Africa, it was learnt in Pretoria yesterday. The Government mission will be led by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and will include his top financial and economic advisers. They will be supported at seminars in London and Frankfurt by leading South African industrials. According to Pretoria sources, this week's effort is a direct spin-off of the Prime Minister's Good Hope conference in Cape Town earlier this month and indicates the urgent need for increased foreign investment in South Africa. The Government group will include the director-general of Finance, Dr Joep de Loor, the deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals and the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr Simon Brand. The private sector group will include the president of Assocom, Mr Chris Saunders, the chairman of Barlow Rand, Mr Mike Roaholt, Mr Ted Parvitt of Gencor and Mr Donald Gordon of Liberty. In a brief statement from the Department of Finance last night, it was announced that the Minister would give keynote addresses at international conferences on South Africa in London and Frankfurt. Although, as Pretoria sources pointed out last night, it would not be totally accurate to describe the two groups as a cohesive mission, it is in fact a cooperative effort by the Government and the private sector to improve foreign investment prospects. One important aside of the mission, according to leading economists, is to raise long-term capital to help finance the big R4 000-million deficit expected on current accounts at the close of the 1981/82 financial year. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/389

INVOLVEMENT IN SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT DENIED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Dec 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Royal Swazi jet caught up in the Seychelles coup attempt "looks like a complete write-off."

This was stated yesterday by a source at the hotel where the Royal Swazi crew is staying in Victoria.

They said the aircraft had been "badly damaged" in the battle of Mahe airport and "judging from the picture which has appeared in the local papers here it looks like a complete write-off."

The source, who asked not to be named, said the mercenaries who attempted to topple the Seychelles' government ordered the Swazi Airways hostesses at gunpoint to lie down on the tarmac soon after the shooting had broken out at the airport.

The girls were later taken into the terminal building where they were later taken into the terminal

building where they were held hostage by the mercenaries for the whole night.

The girls, Pinkie Mpungose, Nanette Dlamini and Elizabeth Dludlu, were just leaving the aircraft when shooting started from in terminal building.

Three gun-wielding mercenaries emerged from the building and ordered them to lie down on the tarmac.

The girls, according to the source, started screaming as the shooting continued and when they saw people running in all directions from the building, some of them bleeding.

The girls were later taken into a room where they and several other people were held at gunpoint.

They were only released by the police the next morning after the mercenaries had escaped in the hijacked Air India jet.

The hostesses were then taken by the police for questioning. It was at the police station that the three were for the first time united with the rest of the crew, who had been collected from the hotel by the police.

The source said shooting can still be heard during the night.

Many people are reported to have been arrested in the hotel as well as in others. Guns, according to the source, are reported to have been found in hotel rooms following the coup attempt.

Police checks in hotels in the city are said to be continuing. The Royal Swazi crew members are still not allowed to leave the hotel, though they can go to the nearby beach. Their passports were yesterday still with the police.

Bribery Claims 'Nonsense'

ALLEGATIONS that police are investigating the possibility that ground staff at Matsapha Airport were bribed to allow guns on to last Wednesday's ill-fated flight to the Seychelles have been categorically denied.

Royal Swazi chief executive Dan Langeler had a one-word answer to the suggestion yesterday. "Nonsense", he declared.

And Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Edgar Hillary, also ruled out the possibility of a bribery probe.

The allegation appeared in two South African papers.

Mr. Hillary said he had talked on the telephone to a reporter on one of the newspapers, but the subject of bribery never came up, he said.

The truth about how the arms used by the mercenaries reached Seychelles remains elusive, although a reliable report to The Times from Seychelles says that rifles were found in false compartments of hold luggage at Seychelles airport.

Hold luggage does not go through an X-ray scanner at Matsapha, and, says Mr. Langeler, this is the case in every airport in the world except Tel Aviv in Israel.

A charter aircraft is on call in Swaziland, according to Mr. Langeler and as soon

as Seychelles airport is declared open, he said, and as soon as permission is received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here, the aircraft will take him, Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. Douglas Lichfield, and a team of insurance assessors to Seychelles.

The group, he said, will then examine the extent of the damage to the Fokker F28 shot up during the coup bid. The aircraft will bring back six Royal Swazi employees, leaving behind Captain Farquharson, who will also be checking the damage to the Fokker.

The suggestion by a South African Sunday newspaper that two South African women who disembarked at Comoros alerted the Seychelles authorities about the mercenaries has also been discounted.

The Times has established that the two passengers who left the aircraft at Comoros were a Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hall who are believed to have a farm in the Halfway House area of Johannesburg.

Mr. Langeler also repeated an earlier statement saying that Royal Swazi is fully insured against this kind of incident, and should the Fokker be a write-off, will receive 100 per cent of its value from the insurers.

The policy includes any risk of act of war, he said.

CSO: 4700/392

NEW PROJECT TO BOOST CO-OPERATIVES PLANNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

A NEW agricultural project to boost the co-operative movement in the country is to be launched in the next few weeks.

The scheme — called the "Co-operative Development Support" — will be worth an estimated £133,000.

This follows the signing of an agreement between the government and the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

This was announced by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr. Arthur Khoza, at a farewell function in honour of four outgoing co-operatives experts.

Under the agreement, he said, the United Nations, through the FAO, will supply three experts and two associates to evaluate and make recommendations on the co-operative movement.

The team will also include a senior co-operatives adviser, who will be based at the headquarters of the Ministry as a specialist in the planning of co-operatives.

Two consultants, one for co-operative education and training, who will be charged with running workshops nationwide and another for co-operative accounting and auditing to be attached to the office of the assistant commissioner for audit and accounting, are also enclosed in the "package".

Mr. Khoza told the gathering that the FAO will finance the team of experts, while the government will provide them with offices, equipment, secretarial services and transport.

Referring to the financial progress of the Co-operative Union, Mr. Khoza pointed out that between 1980 and 81, the union had recovered about £270,000 of its original £1.6 million debt.

"This leaves a balance of about £1.3 million," he said.

The debt, he continued, is nothing new in the organisation and he hoped the money would be quickly recovered with the determination, devotion and honesty of the co-operatives staff and farmers.

He thanked the departing experts for their invaluable work. They were: Mr. Dennis Dobson, a chief technical adviser from the ILO, who has been working with the Co-operative Development Education Centre; Mr. Paul Sully, a United Nations expert; Mr. Thomas Carr and Mr. Otis Williams, leaders of the Co-operative League of United States.

Mr. Khoza told the experts that their departure "did not signify" an end to the friendship and co-operation" existing between the Swazi government and their organisations.

CSO: 4700/392

BRITISH POLICE TEAM REPORTS ON RITUAL MURDER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Kumisani Kambi-Shamba]

[Text]

EDUCATION is the only way to wipe out ritual murder.

This was stated yesterday by a three-man team of British "top cops" who have just completed a one-month tour of Swaziland.

A report based on the data they have collected will suggest ways to improve the Kingdom's police force.

The team consisted of Det. Chief Supt Ken Forster from Manchester, Asst. Chief Const. John Burrows from Liverpool and Supt. Colin Armstrong from Preston.

They came at the invitation of the Swazi government.

Asked about the controversial subject of ritual killings, Mr. Burrows said: "Only education will eradicate that."

Speaking at a press conference before their departure, the British policemen outlined the impressions of their trip.

They said one of the major problems facing the police force in Swaziland was the "brain drain" away from the force because of the low pay in the civil service.

Crime

"This area is of growing complexities and the quality of police recruits has reflected this trend," they said.

Mr. Forster pointed to the 84 per cent increase in crime in the Kingdom in the past 10 years. "Crimes such as murder, robbery and complicated frauds are on the increase, he said, "and the CID should be equipped accordingly to deal with it. Crime prevention is a most important aspect of security of large urban areas - and this at present is lacking a little."

He added: "another thing that surprise me is that a constable driver is not a qualified constable and all he does is drive police vehicles. This should be phased out and constable should be trained to handle that job."

The British policemen said relations between Swaziland's Army and Police were relatively good - "but had been strained at times and could be better."

TRIAL OF YOUTH CHARGED WITH SEDITION REPORTED

Talk of Assassinating PM

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

A TEENAGE youth charged with sedition is alleged to have indicated that he wanted Prime Minister, Prince Mbandza, assassinated.

Appearing before Chief Justice C.J.M. Nathan, Douglas Jabulane Nsibandze (19) pleaded not guilty.

It is alleged that Nsibandze entered a shop posing as a soldier in Nhlangano on June 12. The shop keeper Miss Mavis Mavi told the court the accused came up to her, declaring that he was a member of the Defence Force and shouting against the police.

"When I asked if the police and soldiers were not colleagues," she told the court, the accused said they were not until this was forced on them by Prince Mbandza when he became Prime Minister.

She said he then went into a "monologue" in which he recalled how soldiers were "glorified" when the late Prime

Minister Major-General Maphevu was in charge. She said the accused told how they were allowed to carry guns loaded with as many as 24 rounds of ammunition and not subject to accountability if they returned to camp with empty chambers.

But when Prince Mbandza became Prime Minister he placed restrictions on the carrying of loaded firearms and how soldiers had to account for each and every missing bullet.

Nsibandze also allegedly said Prince Mbandza... LOVES the police. CUT down the salaries of soldiers in order to give the police pay rises.

ORDERS police to arrest and prosecute soldiers like anybody else.

ORDERS soldiers to control the crowd at Somhlolo Stadium while the police are on parade.

AND GIVES commissions to police for drill.

Nsibandze, she said, told her that he and other soldiers would ask the King to give them another Prime Minister and that, if the King did not, they would shoot Prince Mbandza. If they failed to shoot him themselves, they would hire an assassin from South Africa to kill him, Miss Mavi quoted the accused as saying.

A security policeman told the court that on investigation, it turned out that Nsibandze was not a soldier. The policeman said Nsibandze told him that he got "his story" from a soldier, but he did not say whether he associated himself with these sentiments.

Mr. Absalom Thwala is appearing for the Crown and Mr. Paul Shilubane is conducting the defence.

The case continues tomorrow.

Freedom of Speech Defense

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

PEOPLE should be able to speak freely and it is not the function of courts to stifle free speech.

This was stated in the High Court yesterday during the trial of a 19-year-old youth accused of sedition.

The charge against Douglas Ntibandze arises out of an alleged conversation he had with an Nhlangano shop assistant in which he is said to have indicated that he wanted the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, assassinated.

Defence lawyer Paul Shilubane said the High Court had to decide whether Ntibandze was serious or if he was trying to create an impression when he said he would assassinate the Prime Minister unless he was replaced.

The court also has to decide whether he was capable of carrying out the threat or if he said the words at all.

Mr. Shilubane said, even if Ntibandze did utter the words it was unlikely that he meant what he said.

Mr. Shilubane said it consequences of such an act.

Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Absalom Thwala, said what the accused was saying was: "Change him or we'll get rid of him."

"He wanted to alter the situation by unlawful means," Mr Thwala said.

"I don't see how a conversation with a girl in a shop can alter any situation or cause His Majesty's subjects," Mr. Justice Nathan said.

It is alleged that Ntibandze walked into a shop and started talking to a shop assistant about how he regarded Prince Mabandla's alleged preference for policemen over soldiers.

He claimed he was a member of the Defence Force and that he and other soldiers would like to have Prince Mabandla removed. He is alleged to have said he and others would kill the Prime Minister or have him killed if he was not removed lawfully.

The verdict will be passed on Friday next week. It should not be overlooked that Ntibandze said the King would be approached with a request to have Prince Mabandla removed, which meant that the initial intention was to have him removed lawfully.

"It should not be construed narrow minded," he said.

Mr. Shilubane pointed out that it was not the function of courts to stifle free speech particularly since Ntibandze was not addressing a public gathering.

"This case should be judged in the light that people should speak freely about how they feel. It is not the function of the court to go about shutting people up," Mr. Shilubane said.

He said it was unlikely that Ntibandze intended to cause any ill feeling in anyway. He said the Crown should not merely allege an act, but must establish a requisite intention as to the

CSO: 4700/392

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT REPORTS ON TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **TANZANIA** Government is responsive to dialogue with the World Bank on diversifying the country's economy and orienting it towards exports, Bank President A.W. Clausen said at an airport press conference in Dar es Salaam yesterday morning.

Mr. Clausen said his talks with senior Government officials covered such areas as Tanzania's critical inability to generate more foreign exchange and the small contribution by the industrial and commercial sector to the national economy.

Describing the discussions as "candid and fruitful," he said there had not been agreement on all points.

He said devaluation was specifically raised during the talks but no agreement was reached.

He said that there were differences, adding that the Bank believed devaluation would be "useful and helpful" to the economy.

He alluded to continuing dialogue when he said that although there was no agreement on all points, "we come back to discuss."

He said a World Bank advisory group, now in Tanzania, would soon complete a study on Tanzania's economy.

The group, which is on a fact-finding mission, will suggest alternatives to the Government for strengthening the economy and analyse the

alternatives.

Mr. Clausen was emphatic that the decisions on the alternatives to be suggested would be taken by the Tanzania Government.

He said the Government had responded well to the exploration of alternatives.

Mr. Clausen said the World Bank, now with an aggregate commitment of 7,680 million/- since Tanzania became independent, would continue co-operating with the Government.

He added that the Bank would continue discussions on aiding Tanzania to develop its great potential energy resources and give highest priority to agriculture and rural development.

On energy, he said the bank was interested in long-term, strategic hydro-power projects, adding that it was

crippling for Tanzania to spend 60 per cent of its export earnings on oil.

In this connection, he added, the Bank had made no decision on the Steiglers Gorge project.

He said Tanzania had extreme economic problems at the moment and disclosed that there was a special World Bank programme to aid the country, Kenya and Malawi.

Mr. Clausen, who left for Malawi aboard Air Tanzania plane, said the bank had learnt more about the Tanzania Government priorities and had exchanged views on accelerating development during talks with President Nyerere, Premier Msuya and four Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Clausen, who arrived in the country last Sunday from Kenya, toured the World Bank-assisted Kidatu hydro-electric power project and the Morogoro industrial complex.

BADEA DIRECTOR ASKED TO RECONSIDER BADEA'S FINANCING POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA's priority in seeking development assistance at present was in connection with settling balance of payments problem before considering project financing, Ministry of Finance officials said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Treasury officials said this after talks between the Minister of Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) Governor, Ndugu Refat Al-Miner.

Ndugu Al-Miner arrived in Dar es Salaam on Thursday at the start of a three-day visit to see how BADEA can assist Tanzania's economy.

The officials said BADEA was asked to reconsider its policy of financing projects only with a view to serving Africa's present pressing economic needs mainly import credit support.

Other international banking institutions offering import support credit to African countries include the

World Bank and the Kuwait Development Fund, they said.

BADEA presently assists Tanzania, jointly with the World Bank in the National Maize Programme and in financing the Dodoma Brick Factory.

BADEA and the World Bank have committed about 40m/- and about 80m/- respectively for the two projects.

The bank was established in 1973 with the aim of assisting African countries in economic development and providing technical assistance.

Ndugu Al-Miner, who is also the Vice-President of the Palestinian National Fund, said on Thursday that he had been directed by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, "to do whatever we can to support Tanzanian projects through BADEA."

He further says PLO was anxious to strengthen existing relations between Tanzanians and Palestinians.

CSO: 4700/373

CFB TO BEGIN OPERATING 1 JULY 1981

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] THE Tanzania Central Freight Bureau (CFB) takes off on July 1, 1982, and not January 1, 1982 as earlier scheduled, the CFB Director-General, Ndugu C. Kaale, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He told the *Daily News* after the first board meeting of the CFB Board of Directors in the city that the meeting unanimously agreed that there were too many intricacies to be settled before the bureau formerly took off.

An Act to establish the bureau which will, among other things, control import and export cargo generated by the country, was passed by Parliament early this year.

Ndugu Kaale said the meeting emphasized that a firm base had to be built before formerly launching the bureau.

The director-general recalled Communications and Transport Minister Ibrahim Kaduma's emphasis when he inaugurated the CFB's Board of Directors two days ago that the formation of the bureau

was a "live and let go" exercise in which the CFB will have to work with shipping lines from capitalist countries that mostly handle the country's cargo in ensuring that Tanzania's imports and exports got the most favourable deal.

As such, Ndugu Kaale said, the bureau must set about to recruit workers with the best qualities before formally launching the CFB.

He said "the bureau will require skills completely new to this country. They will be sought for from wherever they can be and the government will be asked to provide funds."

The Director-General said the Board of Directors had directed the CFB management to decide on the options for the recruitment and training of workers.

"We either bring trainers to train them within the country, send them for training outside the country, or recruit them from outside the country," Ndugu Kaale said.

He said the board also approved the bureau's organisational structure and the scheme of service which will now be forwarded to the Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal

Organisation (SCOPO) for final endorsement.

Ndugu Kaale said the bureau was yet to secure office accommodation. The meeting, he said, requested the government to use its influence and help the CFB in securing office premises that reflect its international image and which is also consistent with the goals of the government in setting up the bureau.

Opening the CFB's Board of Directors meeting, Ndugu Kaduma outlined the main tasks of the bureau as: To ensure that import and export cargo generated by the country are handled by local shipping lines and to negotiate with foreign shipping lines with a view to cutting down freight charges they imposed on the country's cargo.

He further said the bureau should ascertain that foreign shipping lines allowed to handle the country's cargo paid the bureau a certain commission out of which the country would be able to establish its own merchant fleet.

This would help save billions of shillings the government has been paying to foreign shipping lines every year, Ndugu Kaduma said.

BIT DIRECTOR SAYS RTC'S PERFORMANCE IMPROVING STEADILY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text] THE overall performance of the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) has been growing steadily over the past seven years, the Director-General of the Board of Internal Trade (BIT), Ndugu M. Uri, said here yesterday.

Ndugu Uri said the sales and volume of business of the companies under the BIT, recorded a four-fold growth and an encouraging margin of profitability during the period.

In a "comprehensive performance" report for the BIT and its specified companies tabled yesterday at the ongoing BIT annual meeting, Ndugu Uri observed that despite the country's adverse economic situation and a number of operational odds, national and regional trading companies have persisted in enhancing their performances as directed by the Party and government.

For example, he said, while the sales volume of all group companies under BIT during 1974/75 was 1,37.4 million shillings, this figure rose up to 6,426.8 million shillings during 1980/81. Likewise, gross profit for the companies have increased from 175.9m/- realised in 1974/75 to an im-

pressive 631.7m/- during 1980/81.

Ndugu Uri explained that the National Trading Companies (NTCs) alone during the financial year which ended June 30, 1981, made a sales turnover of 2,434.9million shillings thus recording a satisfactory growth of 61 per cent over the previous year's turnover of 1,516.4 million shillings.

During the same year the NTCs earned 296 million shillings gross profit, thereby surpassing the budgeted gross profit of 261.1million shillings. The figure is also above 215.4 million shillings achieved during 1979/80 fiscal year, Ndugu Uri pointed out.

He added that during 1980/81 the NTCs, which include the Building Hardware and Electrical Supplies Company (BHESCO), Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company (DABCO), General Foods Company Limited (GEFCO), Household Supplies Company Limited (HOSCO), Stationery and Office Supplies Company Limited and the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company Limited (AISCO), made a combined net profit of 101.1 million shillings.

"This improved per-

formance (of NTCs) is partly attributable to the positive effects of reconfinement to the NTCs enjoyed by them particularly during the first half of the 1980/81 financial year," Ndugu Uri said.

Reviewing the performance of the Regional Trading Companies, the BIT director-general said generally speaking all the RTCs fared well in sales performances during 1980/81 in comparison to the previous year.

He said combined sales turnover for the RTCs during the year ending June 30, 1981, amounted to 3,991 million shillings, or an increase of 56 per cent over the sales turnover in the previous year. This performance was, however, marginally below the budgeted sales of 4,014 million/- by a mere 0.6 per cent, Ndugu Uri added.

He told the meeting, attended by the general managers of both NTCs and RTCs from all over the country, that during the year under review, nine RTCs surpassed their sales budgets although others like those of Shinyanga and Dar es Salaam failed to meet the budgeted targets by three and 33 per cent respectively.

CAT CHAIRMAN NOTES EXPECTED COFFEE EARNINGS IN 1982

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Asukile Kyando]

[Text]

TANZANIA expects to earn 1.3 billion/- next year from the sale of 63,000 tons of coffee, the Executive Chairman of the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT), Ndugu Sangito L. Kaaya, said yesterday.

He said the 1980/81 coffee harvest had surpassed the targetted 67,000 tons although it was five thousand tons less than last season's harvest of 68,000 tons.

He attributed the drop to the inconsistency of traditional coffee-growing regions of Kagera, Kilimanjaro and Ruvuma.

He said the drop would have been bigger had it not been for the success of a national campaign carried out during the 1978/79 season to revive coffee growing in Ngara, Tarime, Ukerewe, Morogoro and Mbeya.

Ndugu Kaaya, who was on a four-day inspection tour of coffee-growing areas in Mbeya Region, commended farmers for attaining a regional harvest record of 8,463 tons of coffee which would earn them

85 million/. In the past three years the crop harvest in the region did not go beyond 6,000 tons a year.

He said CAT was stepping up efforts to ensure that all coffee was collected from the farmers and stored in proper godowns before rains begin in most parts of the country.

He said CAT had already bought 7,336 tons of coffee worth 66,790,000/- in Mbeya Region and 3,681 tons had already been transported to Moshi for processing.

Some 2,233 tons were in the authority's transit godowns in the region while some 1,422 tons were still in the villages, he added.

He promised that all the coffee still lying in the villages would be collected for storage before the end of next month.

Ndugu Kaaya praised the Tanzania Railways Corporation for the speedy transportation of coffee from various parts of the country despite the problems the corporation faced.

While in Mbeya Ndugu Kaaya visited CAT branches in Mbozi, Ilala and Rungwe districts. He left yesterday for Iringa region.

CSO: 4700/373

NATION-IEDC SIGN PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AGREEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA and the Vienna-based International Energy Development Corporation (Tanzania) Limited (IEDC) yesterday signed a petroleum exploration agreement under which the latter will explore oil and gas over an estimated 12,000 square km north-west of Dar es Salaam.

The agreement, signed in Vienna by Minister for Water and Energy Al Noor Kassum and Mr. Maurice Strong of IEDC, would also enable the corporation to explore for oil along the Zanzibar Channel and the western parts of Zanzibar island, Shikata has reported in Dar es Salaam.

Under the agreement, IEDC will have full responsibility for the risk of capital involved and any petroleum found in the exploration area will be shared jointly between the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and IEDC.

The production sharing agreement, which besides

providing Tanzania with a major portion of oil produced, also makes provision for an additional profits tax to be paid to the Government.

The overall share of the profits which will accrue to Tanzania from any petroleum development, increases progressively with field size and compares with those in several countries throughout the world which already produce oil.

IEDC's primary objective is to help developing countries become self-reliant in meeting their own energy needs. It is already involved in petroleum exploration projects in a number of developing countries.

The agreement is the second to be signed this year under the provisions of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act 1980.

A similar agreement was signed in September this year between TPDC and Shell Petroleum Development Tanzania Limited.

CSO: 4700/373

BRIEFS

NBC'S DECLINING STANDARDS--Unless timely action is taken to redeem the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) from its present declining standard, people might soon lose faith in Tanzania's sole-commercial banking institution. The concern was raised in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the newly appointed NBC Chairman and Managing Director Amon Nsekela when he opened the 113th meeting of the NBC board of directors. Ndugu Nsekela said laziness and negligence among NBC workers was threatening the bank's good name. He said the bank's services had fallen drastically due to various acts of indiscipline among the workers. He called on the board to assist the NBC's management in ensuring that the bank played its rightful role. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/373

MANPOWER MINISTER ON RESPONSE TO SURVEY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 81 p 7

[Text]

THE external manpower survey is moving on smoothly and the Government has so far received a good response from Zimbabweans abroad, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava said yesterday.

In an interview Dr Shava said the progress had been quite "encouraging" and everything was going on smoothly.

He said while there had been problems in collecting information during the first survey launched within the country, "we are facing no problems at all with the external survey" because most of the people involved were students.

"We have received reports from our missions abroad, who are currently undertaking the exercise, that progress is being made," he said.

The minister said in some countries—especially Zambia—the forms sent there had already been completed and were expected in the country soon.

"Similarly considerable progress was being made in other countries to try and send back these forms as soon as possible," he said.

A team of officers from the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development would this month leave for Botswana to launch the survey there.

Dr Shava said the external manpower survey was important in that the Government would be able to tell how many qualified

persons "they have outside the country".

"It is also through this survey that we shall be able to know which fields are lacking manpower in the country," he said.

The minister said once the external survey was completed the Government would concentrate on providing training for Zimbabweans in areas that lacked enough manpower.

Commenting on reports that some Zimbabweans studying abroad did not wish to come back to work in Zimbabwe upon completion of their studies, Dr Shava said surveys conducted outside had revealed that many Zimbabweans wished to return home after their studies.

"There may be a few cases who do not wish to come home after their studies, but we certainly have not come across them in this survey," he said.

Dr Shava also said the Government had embarked on an ambitious programme to improve and build colleges which would give more training to Zimbabweans.

He said because of the current shortage of manpower in the country preference in admission to these colleges would go to Zimbabweans.

ONE-PARTY STATE LIMITS FREEDOM SAYS MUZOREWA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A ONE-PARTY state in Zimbabwe will create a nation of sheep. It will destroy the salad-bowl variety in outlook that exists among the Zimbabweans, the president of the United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, told a party rally numbering about 2 000 in Bulawayo yesterday.

Bishop Muzorewa said the one-party state would destroy one of the basic freedoms of independent Zimbabweans.

"Just as people wear different clothes Zimbabweans have a constitutional freedom to associate with whomever they want. This is one of the most basic human rights and we must fight to safeguard it," he said.

"If we can unite with other parties that are against a one-party state we can successfully prevent it," the bishop added.

He said the UANC was not after violence or the removal "from power of

some people" but committed to bringing "real freedom to Zimbabwe".

The shortage of commodities like petrol, sugar, and cooking oil, evidenced by queues, were not indicative of real freedom in the country, he said.

Bishop Muzorewa said it was also unfortunate that the striking teachers should have been attacked as people who did not experience the hardships of the war.

Why, he was opposed to the strike action by the teachers and nurses it was "unfortunate for the leader of the country to have singled out a section of the population for such an attack".

Bishop Muzorewa was apparently referring to a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe on the striking teachers and nurses during his visit in Matabeleland four weeks ago.

On the minimum wage legislation the bishop said salary rises had been followed by increases in the prices of goods.

"If you get a raise in your monthly wages and there is a comparative raise in the prices of mealie meal, sugar, cooking oil and other commodities then there is no real wage increase at all," he said.

In an interview after the rally Bishop Muzorewa said there was no basis for the allegations that he was co-operating with South Africans in attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe.

"The Prime Minister told me face to face that he was satisfied there was no basis for these allegations. It now surprises me that he should repeat the allegations," he said, referring to remarks by Mr Mugabe during his tour of Matabeleland.

• A senior ZANU (PF) official charged that two train carriages of a Bulawayo-bound train were full of UANC supporters bound for the rally when the train arrived in Bulawayo yesterday morning.

A UANC spokesman denied the allegations.

CSO: 4700/371

NKALA: DOLLAR WILL NOT BE DEVALUED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text] THE Zimbabwean dollar will not be devalued, the Minister of Finance, Senator Eno Nkala, said last night.

Commenting on widespread rumours that the dollar might be devalued, he said the rumours were the work of "silly and mischievous" politicians and "racist" businessmen who were bent on destroying the country, its economy and Zimbabwe's leadership.

Senator Nkala said in an interview that Zimbabweans should not be hoodwinked by "these racist monsters".

"Why should the dollar be devalued when the economy is so strong? Our economic problems are the same as those of any growing economy."

The former Rhodesian economic structure was not intended for a buoyant and expanding economy and had left rail transport problems which could never have coped with the volume of goods now being handled.

"We have placed orders

for 60 new locomotives which will arrive in February. When they come the transport situation will improve.

"Our problems are transitional because we are moving from a closed UDI to an open and free economy," Senator Nkala said.

All noises from mischievous people in the business community, the RF and Bishop Muzorewa were merely hangovers from the Rhodesian economic situation.

Meanwhile the ZANU (PF)-led Government was charting its own course and determining its own fate, he said.

On the minimum wages announced last week, Senator Nkala said they would be sustained by the growing economy and that even businessmen would benefit.

"We want to change the RF and unscrupulous businessmen. Those who don't want it are not being held in detention. They can go today."

"Zimbabwe will not go to the dogs because some racists have left us. We have a lot of friends in the world, including the Far East and the Balkan states, who want to invest and give technical assistance to Zimbabwe."

'Evil men'

"Racialist technicians,

businessmen and Ian Smith can go before we send them rolling out of the country," he said.

Senator Nkala warned "all these evil men" who thought something bad would happen to Zimbabwe that they could be assured it would be "silly and stupid" to devalue the dollar when wages here were still much lower than elsewhere in the world.

"Devaluation has entered the language of saboteurs who should quit."

"The Ministry of Finance is not being run by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, donor countries or the monster, Ian Smith.

"Smith has tried to see me but I am not interested in his racialist economics but rather in the overall social well-being of the majority of the people."

"This should be regarded as my last statement on the question of the devaluation of the dollar."

He said Mr Smith should stop holding meetings behind closed doors to spread "lies and silly rumours".

"We are organising our own economy and the World Bank and IMF have no role to play. Any-one going around spreading rumours that these

were the people making decisions for us is simply being silly and mischievous.

"As the Minister of Finance I stick together with my colleague the Minister of Economic Planning and Development (Dr Bernard Chidzero) to chart our own economic course. We advise the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Cabinet.

"We don't run to anyone, like the RF worked hand-in-hand with South Africa.

"And the RF is still running to South Africa to plot against and subvert the economy of Zim-

babwe," Senator Nkala said.

He warned that if the white community of Zimbabwe still did not know who was running this country, they should be assured that "it is the ZANU (PF)-led Government which plans and plots its own course".

"If anything went wrong, we will have to take the blame. If the country succeeds, we will get the praise."

He was the one who decided whether any cars or furniture were allowed out of Zimbabwe. "I want the public to realise that this will remain the case until the Prime Minister decides to move me."

CSO: 4700/394

ZCTU OFFERS WARY SUPPORT TO NEW WAGE LAWS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

NEW minimum wages for some workers from January 1 could mean a pay standstill for others, said the deputy secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday.

Mr Ishmael Nedziwe said that while it welcomed the minimum wages announced by the Prime Minister, the ZCTU had reservations about the deal and did not wish to give total acceptance.

The ZCTU wants time to study the document on pay and an opportunity for a top level meeting with the Government and employers to sort out any anomalies.

The new minimum wages are \$105 a month for industrial and commercial workers and \$50 for domestic and farm workers.

There is also a ceiling on pay increases in the public and private sectors.

The rises range from 23.5 percent for people earning up to \$1 200 a year, down to 5 percent or less for people earning between \$16 000 and \$20 000.

Mr Nedziwe said they were unhappy about this because Mr Mugabe's announcement did not make it clear whether the 23.5 percent would apply to all grades and categories above and below the

\$1 200. Also unclear and causing the unions some concern was how the percentages were going to be applied to differential pay scales in relation to the current employment regulations and industrial agreements.

Mr Nedziwe said that until there was clarification from the Government it looked as though the pay policy could affect increases negotiated for implementation from January 1.

"People already in receipt of increases above the laid down minimums could well face a pay standstill as employers insist they cannot introduce increases above the Government level," he said.

The ZCTU is also worried that unless the Government takes positive measures to curb increases in prices the new minimum wages will not be meaningful. The ZCTU will be seeking assurances.

Mr Nedziwe said that the ZCTU executive committee would be meeting shortly on the issue of the minimum pay despite the fact that they were still mourning the loss of their secretary general, Mr Albert Mugabe.

DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR RELATIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government came in for strong criticism from members of the CZI seminar on worker participation during the second and final day of the seminar yesterday.

The leader of the Riddell Commission, Mr Roger Riddell, said the Government had not kept workers informed on what was being done in the field of labour.

"There seems to have been a vacuum in communications," he said.

"If things are happening people should be kept informed. If we have silence month after month then we can assume there is nothing happening."

The general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Mr Eddie Cross, said the absence of firm guidelines from the Government had led to confusion among the trade unions and workers' committees.

He said people were satisfied with the way the workers' committee system was operating

within their companies, but they were working with no clearly defined legal framework or national philosophy.

The importance of worker education was stressed by most of the speakers at the seminar. Mr Cross said there were few reliable training institutions to which workers could be sent, and this should be the responsibility of the Government.

The head of the accounting department at the University of Zimbabwe, Professor F. S. Bardo, challenged this view and said private industry must not wait for the Government to move. It must continue to "strive to meet with ministers and Government officials".

He said he was "disappointed" with the seminar because it seemed delegates were "all forgetting that there is a new order in this country".

"We can afford to take the best from all worlds."

A questioner asked the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, why the ZCTU did not conform to the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Mr Mugabe said the non-registration of the organization under the Act was because "the Government has let us down by not repealing this ambiguous piece of legislation".

ZCTU Urges Action on Labor Law

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions was "bitterly disappointed" at the delay in the Government's introduction of a new labour Act, the secretary-general of the ZCTU, Mr Albert Mugabe, said in Salisbury yesterday.

He said employers were equally anxious to know when the new Act would be introduced.

In his address on the trade union structure in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said the country did not want "multiple unions or craft unions" but a total of no more than 19 or 20

which would be easily manageable and of the greatest benefit to workers, employers and the Government.

It was up to the ZCTU, together with employers and the Government, to restructure the trade union system in Zimbabwe, but at the same time the trade unions could

not accept any point of view which was against the workers.

The ZCTU, while it would accept international financial assistance, "must be able to stand on its own feet and money must come from the members themselves".

The ZCTU wanted to become financially self-sufficient.

Training for trade unionists was also essential to enable them to represent workers adequately. — Ziana.

Businessmen Seek Strong Trade Unions

MR ABNER BOTSH, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce yesterday warned politicians to be "a little more constructive" in statements affecting the economy.

Speaking at the CZI industrial relations seminar on worker participation, Mr Botsh appealed to politicians for constructive criticism and to be more careful in considering the effects of their statements.

"The economy has suffered too long from a lack of understanding and misinterpretation of political pronouncements, made with good intentions but unfortunate results," he said.

Mr Botsh said the trade union system in Zimbabwe "leaves a lot to be desired". Without a strong and efficient trade union movement it was neces-

"Well organised and enlightened trade unions will foster good negotiation procedures, making Government interference in such aspects as minimum wages much less necessary," he said.

Worker participation did not mean that employees should take over the management of business. Workers should be allowed to make non-management decisions, such as drawing up shift time-tables, so that they achieve at least a limited control over their own destiny.

Worker participation was neither a capitalist nor a socialist concept but "just good business sense", Mr Botsh said, and

it had been used in different forms for hundreds of years.

Financial sharing in the form of bonus participation would only provide successful motivation to workers if it was shown to be related to production, he said.

"A participation bonus scheme cannot replace an adequate minimum wage and the provision of pension funds, medical aid etc, nor can it replace really good and efficient communications within the company," he added.

Mr Botsh outlined problems connected with giving shares to employees. A very large investment was required before any significant return was achieved.

Purchasing of shares by staff was fine during periods of prosperity, but if profits dropped there would be problems when the staff found themselves losing money. — Ziana.

Legacy of Suspicion at Work is Hard To Beat--Manyika

ERADICATING the inherited mutual suspicion between worker and employer was proving difficult, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robeson Manyika, said yesterday.

"When we came to power, we realised that a history of suspicion between workers and employers of each other's intentions existed in almost every firm in the country," he said at the closing session of the CZI seminar on worker participation.

Workers' committees and works councils had

been set up to help improve communications and eradicate the "we against them" spirit, but the task was not an easy one.

Firms must introduce systems ensuring that as far as possible everyone in the organisation knew what was going on and why various decisions were taken.

On the other hand, a workers' committee must not support an undisciplined worker just because he was "one of us", or automatically side with anyone not fulfilling his obligations during working hours.

CSO: 4700/371

MINISTER RAPS WORLD BANK ON EDUCATION

Urban-Rural Gap

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, yesterday disagreed with World Bank claims that Zimbabwe's education policy will lead to chaos.

World Bank officials told the Government during a recent visit here that its education policy was economically irresponsible because of the lack of resources, Dr Mutumbuka said.

"But education is a basic right and no one says who should or shouldn't get it," he told delegates at the opening of a two-week seminar in Salisbury on school and community participation in rural development.

Dr Mutumbuka said the World Bank officials claimed the country's education policy was "bankrupt" because schooling for large numbers was not possible.

He told African experts of the Network of Educational Innovations for Development in Africa that the Government believed every child had to have education to take part in the national development process.

Targets had been set to ensure that most people got seven years' education, paid for by the State.

A massive literacy programme was being launch-

ed to help adults develop their potential to help in the development of Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, the gap between rural and urban centres in Zimbabwe was getting wider, Dr Mutumbuka said.

"It is nonsense to talk of development in Africa while places like Salisbury become Manhattans and Chitungwiza remains underdeveloped.

"In Zimbabwe, still a typically Third World country, some of the educated still refuse to live in rural areas.

"But all Government officials will have to do a stint in the rural areas. Only then will they have the right to claim leadership in Government activities.

"We won't continue concentrating on the 20 percent of the population in the cities and leave the rest living in poverty, ignorance and underdevelopment," he said.

The NEIDA seminar, organised by UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme and the Ministry of Education and Culture would be important in helping bring about increased integration of teachers in the development process, Dr Mutumbuka said.

Biased Views

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Very Undiplomatic"]

[Text]

THE World Bank, like the International Monetary Fund, sees the world with American eyes. And after all, they are both heavily funded by the United States government which finally dictates who should get aid and how it should be used.

All in all, we find comments by two officials of the World Bank who were recently here that Zimbabwe's educational policy was bankrupt "because schooling for large numbers was not possible", as offensive, irresponsible and undiplomatic.

For record purposes, Zimbabwe's new educational policy is based on the premise that instead of educating literature and English majors who pile up in cities, unemployed or under-employed, schools should concentrate on developing wide functional literacy and on training technicians at village level. The purpose is to try to spread out the available resources, dilute the elitist programmes of the past which have been responsible for the imbalance between our urban and rural sectors and to emphasise quantity for the masses rather than quality for the few.

CSO: 4700/371

PLANNING MINISTER DEFENDS ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] THE economy of Zimbabwe is very strong, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, said last night.

Answering questions on The Nation programme, Dr Chidzero dispelled rumours that the country was economically in a shambles.

"There are detractors who want to persuade the outside world that we are going downhill."

Although the unprecedented economic growth rate in real terms last year of 14 percent could not be forecast for this year, said Dr Chidzero, "we hope to achieve 7 or 8 percent" — something very few countries could boast of.

The minister described the stock exchange as "the harlot of the economy" and said its reports and figures gave a wrong reflection of the status quo, based as they were on sentiment and emotion.

The fuel shortage was Government [word illegible] short-term priority, said Dr Chidzero, but it had plans to increase power production in the form of ethanol usage and thermal power.

The imposition of petrol rationing was designed to increase the country's reserves.

Dr Chidzero told a questioner that nearly \$300 million of the money pledged to the country at Zimcord had been committed to such things as the purchase of railway rolling stock and road-building equipment.

By the end of the three-year transitional development phase the Government believed it would have gone through about \$900 million of the \$1.3 billion offered at the conference.

The minister said that [figure illegible] percent of the funds required for the public sector development programmes he recently introduced to Parliament would be derived from Zimcord funds and the rest from national

revenue.

The programme was being printed at the moment and would soon be available for scrutiny by the Cabinet and the public.

The country had adequate financial resources, said Dr Chidzero, to fund its schemes to resettle between 162 000 and 165 000 families. However, if for some reason this proved not to be the case, alternative measures to taxing the people would be introduced to pay for the land.

The minister agreed that there was resistance in the wealthier sectors of the population to the Government's stated ideal of establishing an egalitarian society.

Despite this, the desired changes were coming about, the development priority given to the rural areas being designed to benefit the majority.

The fundamental change in a society of the type the Government wished to establish was the redistribution of wealth to the poorer people.

To this end, it was intended to develop the Zimbabwe Development Corporation and the Zimbabwe Development Bank, said Dr Chidzero.

CSO: 4700/371

AIR BOTSWANA MAKES INAUGURAL FLIGHT TO SALISBURY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 8

[Text]

THE first Air Botswana flight to Zimbabwe touched down in Salisbury yesterday.

On the inaugural flight were Botswana's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako; Minister of Works and Communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard; the Assistant Minister of Finance and Development, Mr J. Mothibamele; and the Mayor of Selibe Pikwe, Mr Albert Paki. They were welcomed by the Zimbabwean Deputy Minister of Transport, Dr Edward Pswarayi, other officials and representatives of Air Zimbabwe.

The chairman of Air Zimbabwe, Mr John Deary, described the event as another memorable date in the short history of Zimbabwe since independence and a further realisation of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference's aim of easy communication between members.

Air Zimbabwe introduces a reciprocal service to Gaborone tomorrow.

This will provide a twice weekly service between the two countries. The Air Botswana flight returns home via Selibe Pikwe.

Mr Deary said Air Botswana was the 12th international airline to fly to Salisbury, adding strength to the claim that Zimbabwe was fast becoming the gateway to Africa.

The new link would greatly facilitate the development and expansion of trade and tourist links between the two countries and Air Zimbabwe looked forward to a long and fruitful association, Mr Deary said.

Ziana reports that in an interview at Salisbury Airport Mr Nwako said the air link would be a stepping stone for the two countries to drift from South Africa's "strings attached economic policy".

Trade between the two countries, he said, had been slackened by the rail and road connection that existed in the past. This had meant that goods to and from the countries had taken a longer time to reach their destination.

CSO: 4700/396

BUILD THE NATION TOGETHER URGES NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

BUILDING a nation is an exercise that overrules party politics, the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday.

Dr Nkomo was addressing about 1500 people at Esipezini business centre between Bulawayo and Essexvale. He was accompanied by the PF MP for Matabeleland North, Mr Vote Moyo.

The minister said the liberation struggle was launched so that Zimbabweans of all colours and creeds would be free.

"We launched the liberation struggle for all our people — black and white — and so that even our enemies and those who sent us to detention can be free". Dr Nkomo said.

He attacked those who went about saying "we are ZAPU people and those are ZANU people".

"There is no such thing as ZAPU, ZANU or

UANC people. We are just people of Zimbabwe who may be members of any of these parties" he declared.

Dr Nkomo said although the people of Esipezini had elected councillors who were members of the PF, their work as councillors was for all the people irrespective of their political affiliation.

He appealed to the people to co-operate with their councillors and not to regard them "as sell-outs", as no organised nation could survive without respect for authority.

Dr Nkomo said development was being hampered by a variety of factors, the major one of which was the people's inability to plan their use of the land.

He said people must work together for the creation of centralised settlement so that more land could be released for grazing and tilling.

CSO: 4700/371

BRUSSELS HOPING FOR MORE TWO-WAY TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE visiting Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Robert Urbain, says his 50-man trade mission hopes to increase bilateral trade and study possibilities of an economic co-operation agreement with Zimbabwe.

Mr Urbain, who arrived in Salisbury yesterday afternoon said commercial exchanges between his country and Zimbabwe so far had been on a small scale.

Zimbabwe had sold Belgium goods valued at between \$6.7 million while Belgium had exported about \$8 million worth of goods which were mainly mechanical and electrical equipment, machinery and chemical products.

Belgium had bought tobacco, mining products and other commodities from Zimbabwe.

Mr Urbain and his delegation which arrived here on Saturday would be talking to officials of the Zimbabwe Government with the hope of signing some agreement

of economic co-operation.

Two months ago Belgium, he said, had sent a mission with the specific task of identifying the different sectors in which Zimbabwe would be interested in co-operation with Belgium.

The mission had identified these as the metallic and electrical sector, construction; mining and steel; engineering, energy and the environment; transport and communications.

Belgian industrialists were very interested in the trip to this country by his delegation, Mr Urbain said, because Zimbabwe and Belgium seemed to have much in common.

He also hoped that they would be able to discuss other sectors in which co-operation could be made.

Mr Urbain, who is visiting Zimbabwe for the first time, was met at the airport by the Belgian Charge d'Affaires to this country, Mr Dominique Struye de Swielande, and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge.

CSO: 4700/371

CHIEF WHIP RAPS RF FOR OBSTRUCTIONISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government's Chief Whip, Mr Alexis Mudzingwa, yesterday accused the Republican Front of deliberately frustrating Government policies in Parliament since independence.

While the RF was doing this, he said, other parties represented in Parliament responded well in matters that concerned the nation.

In an interview on his role as Chief Whip, Mr Mudzingwa said he had faced some difficulties from the Republican Front MPs who were bent on frustrating Government policies in the House.

"We have had problems with the RF since independence over Government Bills tabled in Parliament. All along they have been trying to frustrate the Government in its endeavour to correct the past injustices.

"The RF have not changed at all. They are still living in the colonial past where they dream that one day they will be in power again in Zimbabwe.

"This is no good at all — particularly when we think in terms of reconciliation as stated by the Prime Minister. Their behaviour in Parliament clearly shows their mentality that they don't accept the present change."

Mr Mudzingwa added that he was pleased with the response by other political parties saying they supported the Government in "important Bills" that needed at least 70 votes to be passed.

Several times "I had to battle to rally support from MPs of other parties and I got it — but not from the RF".

He appealed to the RF to think again, adapt to the new situation and behave as Zimbabweans.

"They are in the House as a special case because of the Lancaster Constitution and should not mislead their electorate by behaving as if they are an alternative government," he declared.

He said it was vital for Members of Parliament to act above party politics in order to preserve national unity which "we all desire".

"My role as the Chief Whip is to lubricate the Government machinery in Parliament by sounding MPs' opinion on a Bill before it is passed and advise the leader of the House on their thinking.

"In addition, it is my duty to see to it that every Member of Parliament is present in the Chamber at every stage of any Bill."

He also liaised with MPs of other political parties to provide a smooth passage for Bills.

CSO: 4700/371

INDEPENDENCE BROUGHT ABOUT LIBERATION OF WOMEN, MINISTER CLAIMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Nov 81 pp 1,3,16

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Excerpts] **THE** liberation of Zimbabwe and the attainment of independence was the supreme reward sought by the girls who fought in the guerilla war. Community Development and Women's Affairs Minister Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo said last week.

The minister, who was reacting to an article in last week's Sunday Mail headed: "Are men fighting shy of marrying guerilla girls?", said:

"The article made it seem as if the guerilla girls sought to be rewarded by being married.

"Indeed, it made marriage the supreme achievement, the all-important goal, not only for the guerilla girls, but for all women in general. In short, it made a mockery of the aspirations of Zimbabwean women, as though they lived for nothing else but marriage.

"Further to that, it suggested that all Zimbabwean men belonged to an educated breed who looked down upon and scoffed at anyone uneducated and unrefined."

In an attack on the article and those holding such views, Mrs Nhongo said that, in the first place, had the guerilla girls held marriage as the ultimate achievement, they would never have joined the liberation struggle.

Although they had reached marriageable age when they joined the

struggle, for them marriage under colonial oppression, no matter how blissful, could never equal their people's freedom and the attainment of sovereign independence. That was why they gave it up.

That they gave up so much, and left the security of home and parents, friends and relatives, school, education and the possibility of a sound career and marriage so that others would be free, showed them to be women of a different mettle.

They gave their lives without counting the cost to themselves, toiled and sought no rest, and laboured for no other reward but the liberation of their people and country.

"And if Zimbabwe was in danger again, it would recall the former guerilla girls to its defence. They would willingly stay without husbands all their lives in its cause, if need be.

"To describe them as rough, ill-educated and unfeminine is, therefore, the supreme insult, not only to the guerilla girls, but to the entire nation."

Saying she wanted to put the record straight, the minister said much had been said and written

about guerilla girls returning to the country with fatherless children.

"True," she said, "because the majority of the husbands who fathered those children were killed fighting for liberation, some leaving their widows with two or more children to look after."

It is known that girls who stayed behind and took no part in the war produced thousands of illegitimate children. They were no better at all.

PROSPECTS

In any event, Mrs Nhongo said, marriage prospects for guerilla girls were the same as those of any girl in any society. Even those who were not in the war were not all getting married. They stood no better chance of getting married than former guerillas.

It was too much to expect all former combatants to have found marriage partners in the short time they had been in the country. The percentage of women who were non-combatants and who would like to get married but could not find suitable partners was probably higher.

For that matter, she added, being educated was not in itself a passport to marriage. Women did not become educated in order to be married.

There were thousands of the so-called educated women who were failing to

find men to marry them. In any case, true love, when it came, would not recognise any barriers, social, political or economic. When the time came, every former combatant would find the right person to marry, if she was destined to marry. "It's all a question of getting Mr Right."

It took time for two people to understand each other well enough to commit themselves to marriage, the minister said.

A survey conducted last week disclosed that the problem was exaggerated.

A very large number of former guerilla girls were married both in the military and civilian sectors of Zimbabwe society.

Some of the top brass in the military and Government are married to girls they met in the struggle, including the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure.

Also married to their former fellow-guerilla

fighters are the Commander of the Army, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, whose wife is Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, Major-General Josiah Tungamirai (Christine Nekumba), Major-General Javan Maseko (Thandiwe Ncube), the late Major Timothy Nhemachena (Dawn), Mr Justin Chauke, Meya Urimbo — to mention just a few of the top former guerillas.

Hundreds more in the upper and lower ranks of both former ZANLA and ZIPRA are married to former women guerillas.

The list is too long to publish and gets bigger every month as more and more former girl guerillas hook their men and show them the way to the altar.

Adding to the list next month will be Mr Alec Makanda and Miss Learnnore Mashayamombe who are to marry on Boxing Day.

Guerrilla Girls Up in Arms

LAST week's Sunday Mail report on the plight of women ex-combatants has evoked a storm of protest from other ex-combatants living and working in Salisbury.

Several of them telephoned The Sunday Mail to register disapproval of the article which discussed the difficulties some of the women faced in finding husbands.

One caller was 23-year-old Chiedza Parirenyatwa, a former guerilla commander now working as a sub-editor on a weekly newspaper.

She said she represented several other women ex-combatants

who were equally incensed by the article.

"The arguments presented in the report applied to any society where you find men looking for equally educated wives and therefore treating the issue as being peculiar to ex-guerillas only was mischievous," she said.

Most of the arguments put forward held no water and they were specifically meant to embarrass the ex-guerillas.

"Saying that guerillas cannot be married because they already have children is stupid. It shows a lack of understanding by many people of the concept of a revolutionary struggle," Chiedza said.

ANTICIPATION

She said the Chinese revolution had been

fought and won by a younger generation after the elders had died during the struggle.

"Not one of us knew when the revolution was going to end, and so we bore children in anticipation that they would carry on with it after we had died," she said.

That was why most of them were proud of their children born in the bush. Their specific mission was to finish what their mothers had started.

The revolution in this country had not ended and she expected the children to carry on until "final victory".

"People should be aware that we had no preventatives during the war. And they should also be aware of the fact that we are human beings just like any non-combatants. We have passions

and a need for love and affection," she said.

NO SCHOOLS

On the complaints by some men interviewed that women ex-combatants were uneducated, Chiedza said that most of them had been living in areas like Mount Darwin, Sipollo and Chipinga where there had been no schools.

"This was why they left to fight in the first place — to win the war and get a chance to educate themselves. I meet most of these girls around the country and none of them are lying about doing nothing," Chiedza

said.

To her a man or woman who left the country to fight for independence was the most educated in Zimbabwe.

She chided fighters who, after the war, had left their guerrilla girlfriends — some of whom had borne them children — in favour of bank-tellers and secretaries.

"They did it for nothing other than love of money and because the non-guerrilla women used cosmetics while their war partners used wild tree soaps, as they did, to wash themselves, Chiedza said."

[Editorial: "Much Ado..."]

The article in THE SUNDAY MAIL last week about former guerrilla girls has poked a hornets' nest. The resulting furore and threatening telephone calls were out of proportion to the alleged insulting content in the article.

It can be aptly described as much ado about commonplace and worn-out ideas that chauvinistic males are in the habit of expressing about women in general, and not women guerrillas only.

It is true that former girl guerrillas are independent-minded, self-confident and conscious of their rights. This is no condemnation of the woman guerrillas, by any stretch of the imagination. If anything, it is a commendation of them.

Strictly speaking, it is a statement of fact. It would be most astounding if after fighting side by side with men, using the same guns, getting the same training and experiencing the same horrors and hardships of the war, the women guerrillas continued to lack self-confidence, to be sheepish and to cringe before men. It would be unnatural.

It should be stated that the greatest equaliser on earth is not moralising about right and wrong, or religion or any type of moral philosophy; rather it is war. The textual character of war is inimical to the existence of any form of inequality.

We state a historical fact when we say that the independence of the former colonised countries all over the world and their subsequent existence on a basis of equality with their former colonisers emerged out of the Second World

War.

We are, however, dismayed at the intolerance and intemperance shown by reactions to the article in question, whose sole purpose was the revelation of existing ideas and thoughts in our community about former guerrilla girls.

The ostrich philosophy whereby problems cease to exist because they are not seen, and the psychologically solacing attitude that ideas one does not like vanish when they are suppressed, is unrealistic and unhelpful. Like a planted seed, suppressed ideas tend to flourish and to wilt when they are exposed.

There is an outstanding fallacy in the article revealed in the verbalisations of some of the male interviewees. It is the assumption that the greatest thing for all women, including former guerrillas, is marriage.

If that were so, the girls would not have joined the war, because, by doing so, they stood a great danger of missing the marriage bus for all time, as many of them did, who died in the war.

The other fallacy is the assumption that because the former guerrillas were fighters, they have lost their femininity. This myth is effectively exploded by the many former guerrillas of both ZANLA and ZIPRA who have married and are marrying their wartime sweethearts.

This is as it should be. Girls and boys of the same or similar backgrounds tend to be pulled towards each other and to draw each other to the altar.

The idea of fighters who loved each other in adversity, and at the end of the war find themselves alive and living in sweetness, has a fascination of its own, drawing the couple closer and cementing their love.

EQUALITY FOR WOMEN PROMISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] THE Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhawiwa, promised at the weekend that moves were afoot to correct the injustices practised against women in Zimbabwe.

Opening a one-day workshop for women community leaders in Umtali on Saturday, Dr Nhawiwa said the Government realised the need for legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination so that the country could achieve equality for women.

Consequently, she said, the Government had created her ministry as an instrument to facilitate the development and liberation of women. This would lead to equality of opportunity and social justice.

Dr Nhawiwa said her ministry had worked with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in drafting legislation which would help remove customary and legal bar-

riers to achieve full citizenship status for women. In an attempt to achieve equal opportunities, Dr Nhawiwa said her ministry had set out the following objectives:

- To examine sex discriminatory laws and help pass legislation which guaranteed equality.
- To promote the development of women in all aspects of life.
- To work closely with women's voluntary organisations and other progressive women's movements throughout the world in compliance with the objectives of the United Nations' Decade for Women.
- To encourage full participation of women in political, social and economic development in the country.

"I am convinced that women are capable of defining their problems, designing strategies and, indeed, implementing those actions," Dr Nhawiwa said.

"In this exercise, let us resolve to stand firm against people who want to divide us and who want to belittle the issues we are discussing."

The deputy minister urged those prepared to struggle for equal rights for women to continue doing so.

"We are fighting to create a harmonious family and a harmonious society," she said. "We therefore seek to strengthen the family and not break it up."

While women had been discriminated against for a long time, African women had suffered the double discrimination of being both black and women, Dr Nhawiwa said.

"The dictum that women were last to be hired and first to be fired at work was a dominant theme and still holds true in some parts of our society today," she said.

The deputy minister said there were two reasons for the staging of the workshop — the fourth conducted by her ministry.

These were to give the opportunity to women to clarify their position within the country's political and economic context; and to allow them to participate in identifying their problems and needs and help formulate strategies for solving them.

They Traded Guns for Typewriters

IN A FEW weeks 220 young secretaries will abandon the bustle of Bulawayo and Salisbury for the serenity of the countryside.

It wasn't so long ago that they were replacing the weapons they had learnt to use with the typewriter. Soon, instead of taking orders from a commander, they will be taking dictation in the rural areas.

The secretaries, all women ex-combatants, are being trained at Speciss College in Salisbury and Bulawayo to work with 60 district administrators who are replacing the old district commissioners, many of whom have left the country.

The seven-month crash programme was launched by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to avoid a critical shortage of administrative and clerical staff in rural areas by the end of this year.

Lonrho contributed \$70 000 to pay the fees of the women, who will be sent to their home districts early next year.

Miss Sipho Nxongo (23) is one of 80 ex-combatants who were picked to study in Bulawayo.

In 1977, when she contacted the PF in Bulawayo, she was told she would be offered a secretarial scholarship if she joined the liberation forces.

Somehow, amid the chaos of war, the course never materialised.

Now, finally, after spending years in transit camps in Botswana and Zambia and undergoing military and medical training, she is on her way to becoming a secretary.

Miss Mary Muzvuru (19), of Fort Victoria, received her military training in Mozambique and spent six months in Dar es Salaam completing her O levels near the end of the war after a period in the field.

Miss Katazile Phinda (19) made her own way to Zambia for military training from her home in Mzinyatini.

None of the three said they had any difficulty with the course in which they are being taught office practice, business English, typing and book-keeping.

The syllabus was specially designed by the ministry and college to fit the needs of the districts. They also had to take into account the different levels of education of the 220 women, few of whom had studied further than Form 2.

Miss Jennifer Ncube (28), from Bulawayo, said she was pleased to be getting some concrete skills at last. "It's important for women to have skills or people push you around," she said.

Miss Nxongo said she thought her contribution to the rural areas would be as vital as it would were she wielding a plough.

She did have doubts in the beginning, however, about being stationed in the bush again. "When I first heard, I didn't like the idea," she said.

Since starting the course in May, she's accepted the idea. "Now I'm just waiting for the day when I start my job. Now that I know what I'm being trained for, I can see what a great help we will be there."

"The Government is trying to please us. Would the former Government have offered us these opportunities?"

CSO: 4700/371

MAYAMEARA SQUATTERS CONSTITUTE HEALTH RISK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 400 families who have bought plots in Seke's Mayambara area and some of the original inhabitants, are soon to be moved out because their presence is a major health hazard, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo said yesterday.

Addressing residents, Dr Zvobgo said he had been told by health officials that unless the families were moved out soon the water from a nearby dam would be undrinkable by March next year.

The minister said their proximity to Prince Edward Dam and the consequent pollution posed a major health risk to Chitungwiza and Salisbury.

Mayambara was the scene of a recent controversy when 61 families who said they paid between \$25 and \$80 for plots to two headmen, were asked to leave the area by the end of October.

Prince Edward Dam provides Chitungwiza's water, but this is fast being polluted by filth and excrement.

There is no water-borne sewage system in the area, which although close to Chitungwiza, is a communal area.

Dr Zvobgo said the pollution in the dam had become such that the equipment for purifying it would soon become incapable of coping.

To avert the health hazard, Dr Zvobgo said, they were being offered alternative areas for resettlement.

Those working in Salisbury and wanting to find housing there would be allocated houses at Warren Park or Chitepo residential park (Hatcliffe estate), north of Borrowdale.

Those wishing to remain in Chitungwiza or who were working there, would be allocated houses in the area, and the rest would be resettled at two recently acquired farms.

But those who had strong ancestral ties to Mayambara would be moved out — only to be kept away from the dam.

"You will still be able to visit and tend your ancestral graves after we have moved you from near the dam," the minister assured a worried spirit medium.

Compensation

Dispelling fears that the land allocation on the farms might be on party allegiance, Dr Zvobgo said:

"We are not going to resettle people or give preference to people who support a specific political party. I want to assure you that this is not going to happen. We are going to resettle you as a government."

Families would be compensated for the relocation. This would be negotiated by the ministry. The Government would also provide trucks for moving the people out of the area.

His ministry, he said, would move people out of Mayambara to the two farms.

Dr Zvobgo said people resettled in the urban areas would be encouraged to take up home-ownership schemes.

Calling for people to register their names with the Harava district council, and to state their resettlement choice, Dr Zvobgo said he wanted to see people moved out of the area immediately.

The Government would try to ensure that there was sufficient land for those wanting to resettle on the two farms.

He also appealed to victims of the plot-selling racket to give police details.

The racketeers would be severely dealt with, the minister said. He told those who had been made to pay that they had "absolutely" nothing to fear.

CONMEN REPORTEDLY DEFRAUD ZANU (PF)

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **ZANU (PF) has lost a staggering \$61 000 through conmen using the party's name to secure hotel accommodation, petrol and car repairs, the party treasurer-general, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.**

Senator Nkala, who is Minister of Finance, warned the business community and the public not to accept any requests for goods or services unless such requests were accompanied by an official order in writing signed by him.

And he made it clear that any business organisation that gave credit to anyone purporting to be an official of ZANU (PF) would do so at its own risk.

"From now on the public must be warned that the party will not pay any bills which are not accompanied by an official order."

Senator Nkala said the conmen had been getting goods and services from trading stores, garages and hotels in the name of the party.

His warning yesterday was the second since April this year, when he said "crooks, criminals and pimps" were using ZANU (PF)'s name to extort money.

The party has been receiving bills from all over the country from business organisations who have been taken for a ride by these people.

"We have been taken to court for things we don't know about and the deputy sheriff issued a court order saying these debts were created in the name of ZANU (PF) and therefore the party must pay," he said.

Senator Nkala said the High Court had issued a notice of seizure of ZANU (PF) property.

"They have issued this notice without the party knowing who created these debts and they can seize 88 Manica Road, the party's headquarters or a party car, depending on the amount of the debt.

"By issuing this statement we are forestalling any court action which might be brought in connection with this matter."

Senator Nkala said the practice of people moving around creating debts for ZANU (PF) had been going on since party members returned to the country from Mozambique last year. .

"We have this thing going on all over the country, with party members — and even non-members — incurring debts and saying ZANU (PF) will pay," he said.

"Anybody who takes us to court after this statement when he does not have a written statement from me will have himself to blame, because we will produce this statement as evidence that we warned the public not to be taken for a ride.

"This applies also to central committee members. If they do not have written authority from me they cannot commit the party to any debts."

Senator Nkala said the party had asked its lawyers to get the names of the people who incurred the debts from the organisations suing the party. ZANU (PF) also requested garages to provide the numbers of the cars that were repaired so that they could trace the people responsible.

MINISTER SEES VITAL NEED TO REDUCE ENERGY IMPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 5

[Text]

ZIMBABWE needs urgently to reduce her dependence on energy imports, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, said yesterday.

Zimbabwe imported about 17 percent of its energy requirements. Two thirds of that was in the form of fuel while the remainder was in the form of hydro-electric power from Zambia.

Mr Nkomo, who was explaining the Government's industry and energy policy to the visiting Belgian trade mission, said it was possible the Zambian economy might experience high rates of economic growth, which would accelerate demand for more power.

The Government had earmarked five alternative plans to provide additional power. These included:

- Extensions at the Kariba south or north gorge;
- The Mupata gorge high level scheme;

- The Batoka gorge scheme;
- Devil's gorge;
- Development of the Wankie II thermal power project.

"The decision has just been taken that the sequence will be Ws II followed by either Kariba south or north," Mr Nkomo said.

He told the trade mission that two 200 Mw generators would initially be installed.

At the same time work would start on hydro-power schemes. It had been suggested that Zimbabwe might require additional power in 1985 and 1986.

"We recognise that there are restraints and that it is not cheap to acquire and install the equipment, but it is the Government's intention to proceed as quickly as possible," he said.

Total estimated coal reserves in Zimbabwe were 30 000 million tonnes, of which only 3 million tonnes were being mined every year at Wankie.

So far there were 23 coal deposits that had been discovered, but much information on coal was incomplete.

CSO: 4700/371

WOOD FUEL VITAL IN FUTURE, SAYS ENERGY OFFICIAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 7

[Text]

WOOD fuel is of major importance now and in the foreseeable future as far as energy is concerned for the majority of Zimbabweans, an official of the Natural Resources Board, Mr John Maguire, said in Salisbury at the weekend.

It has been estimated that in the country's communal areas there will be an increase of 42 percent in the consumption of wood between 1980 and 1990, an increase of 102 percent between 1980 and 2000.

Mr Maguire told an energy symposium that an alternative 'solar energy' had not reached the stage where it could be used by a significant number of the present wood fuel users in developing countries like Zimbabwe.

"Accepting the Food and Agriculture Organisation assessment that the scope for substituting wood fuel with commercial energy—oil, gas, coal, electricity — in developing countries is very limited and accepting that, in any case it would be even more difficult to

provide substitutes outside urban areas, it would be fair to say that for the 1 500 million people in the under-developed countries wood fuel is of major importance now and in the foreseeable future.

"If wood can supply this large number of people with their energy requirements, it is contributing significantly to solving part of the world energy problem."

In addition, most governments in the developing world would not have the natural resources, the capital or foreign exchange to provide the alternative energy.

Mr Maguire said, however, that the wood supply in Africa was diminishing at an alarming rate. A recent survey in Zimbabwe showed that wood gathering in some areas meant one had to walk 2 km. Indications were that the distances would become even greater.

A solution for Zimbabwe and other developing nations was to plant forests or timber lots with fast growing exotic trees and treat these as a crop to provide fuel.

CSO: 4700/371

WORKER PARTICIPATION IN RUNNING BUSINESSES URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Text]

FOREIGN-OWNED companies should allow local workers to participate fully in the day-to-day running of their businesses, the Zambian High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Wamwemi Mayondi, said yesterday.

Speaking at the seminar of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Mayondi said that when Zambia became independent in 1964 the economic sector remained entirely in the hands of non-citizens.

"This was the direct result of the colonial policy which denied economic opportunities to our people."

Although the country had an economic boom during the first three years of independence, considerable profits by foreign-owned companies were sent outside.

"Instead of ploughing them into the development of their businesses, the companies were obsessed with the externalisa-

tion of their profits. This practice was injurious to the economy of the state."

Because of this, the country suffered gross under-capitalisation and excessive local and foreign borrowing.

"After realising this, we decided to adopt a philosophy of humanism where man is placed at the centre of political, economic, social and cultural involvement."

He urged that all efforts should be made to involve all the people in the generation of wealth for man through democracy.

This meant that all people had not only an absolute right to discuss matters regarding their economy but the right to participate fully in the production of wealth.

Socialism was the right

path to follow, and was not synonymous with inefficiency or poverty, nor did it mean being uncompetitive or "giving freely to people without regard to their ability to contribute productively".

Mr Mayondi appealed to management to involve workers in decision-making and help clear certain problems before they spread beyond the shop floor.

He said it was the Zambian government's desire that the differences between the responsibility of the works councils and the trade unions were clearly defined.

"In this connection, our Industrial Relations Act, which was meant to give more power to the workers through their councils, had to be re-examined. It was also necessary to take special care to ensure that the powers given to the works councils did not mean the degeneration of authority by slowing down decisions of the company concerned."

CSO: 4700/371

USE OF THIRD WORLD'S TECHNOLOGY URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, yesterday called for continuing dialogue between Third World countries to make the best use of locally developed technology.

Opening a technical co-operation meeting of Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in Salisbury, Dr Chidzero said there was excessive dependence in the Third World on technology from the industrialised countries.

Much of this dependence stemmed from the fact that many developing countries were not aware of the technical advances made by other Third World countries.

If the developing world was to become independent there had to be continuing dialogue within it on the technological advances made, and developing countries had to look to each other for help.

"Developing countries exhibit too great a technological dependence on industrialised countries which more often than

not, is coupled with the need to import foreign concepts and means and to employ expatriate personnel to manage, operate and maintain this very process of socio-economic transfer and dependence."

Developing countries were often ignorant of suitable technology developed by each other, or short-sightedly looked down on this technology, believing that true advancement came only with imports.

"We have not tried to learn from one another," he said.

Dr Chidzero urged SADCC countries to study their needs and capabilities, constantly exchange information about their findings, build indigenous technical capacities, develop an adequate infrastructure for technology to be transferred, and adapt foreign equipment for local needs.

"This will avert the often encountered prob-

lems of foreign companies and experts offering us ready-made solutions, turn-key technology that may not be understood by us."

There had to be expansion of training and research for the creation of appropriate technology.

"Relevance must be the watchword, and excellence — at least eventually."

Dr Chidzero said many people had doubted the ability of the frontline states to assist with the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and had been proved wrong.

"Well, we are determined to liberate our economies a step further through technical co-operation among SADCC countries.

"We have to be our own masters, even while we co-operate globally."

The conference, he added, was a historical turning point in this process.

CSO: 4700/371

'BIGGEST' JOINT RAILWAY VENTURE PLANNED FOR KALAHARI

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 6

[Text]

GABORONE.

BOTSWANA has launched a huge project to tame one of the last great wildernesses in Africa at a cost of at least \$300 million.

It is a new railway which will run right across the formidable Kalahari Desert to give this country, and Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Zaire, access to the major Namibia port of Walvis Bay.

In an interview here the President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, said his government intended to have the railway fully in operation in 10 years' time.

It will link the existing South Africa-Zimbabwe line through eastern Botswana to Namibia's network at Gobabis, which lies some 110 km beyond Botswana's western border.

At the eastern end the railway will join up with the South Africa-Zimbabwe line somewhere near the small towns of Mahalapye and Palapye.

Its route across the dunes, scrub and pans of

the arid Kalahari has not yet been planned in detail but a key part of its purpose is to open up large, middle-grade coal deposits in the region of Seruli (formerly Serowe) for exploitation.

The giant international oil company, Shell, has rights to large coal deposits in the area.

Construction of the line will be one of the biggest and most expensive such ventures in African history.

It represents an enormous engineering challenge because it will have to be built across a flat plain deeply covered in sand with virtually no surface water, and in ferocious heat.

Commenting on the Trans-Kalahari Railway, President Masire said his country needed it in addition to its present routes to the sea via South African railways and ports.

It was needed not only as a quick alternative

route, but also to pave the way for development in central Botswana and to expand commerce and industry to provide more jobs.

That Walvis Bay was also South African territory and would remain so after Namibia's independence was not important.

"To us it would lead to a port which we feel is part of Namibia."

He said that Botswana would look to institutions like the World Bank for the necessary capital and was already hawking the project about in search of potential partners.

Botswana also intended to take over the South Africa-Zimbabwe railway crossing its territory — now owned by Zimbabwe as successor to Rhodesia — in about 1986-87.

But much work had still to be done on this in estimating payments to Zimbabwe, which would lose about \$5 million a year in operating fees alone.

SA "May Be Getting Set For a Strike"

GABORONE.

THE Botswana government is extremely concerned that South Africa might be fabricating evidence of being attacked so that it can justify counter-strikes into Bot-

wana like those against Mozambique and Angola.

President Quett Masire said in an interview here that this prospect was troubling his cabinet much more than the number of incidents in which South African forces in the Ca-

privi Strip had fired across the border or had crossed on to Botswana territory.

"We would like to think they were isolated incidents because on almost every occasion we have taken the matter up with

the South African authorities and they have denied flatly that they have had anything to do with them," he said.

"We take their point and we therefore hope that it is only a question of irresponsible youngsters, we being aware that South Africa is a giant in relation to Botswana."

But, he continued, his government was most unhappy about "inventions of attacks" by the Botswana Defence Force into South Africa or South African-controlled territory, "which we know to be sheer fabrication, to have no foundation, to have no truth".

"We wonder whether this is a prelude to some sinister intentions. Before South Africa does, perhaps, assume an aggressive posture they must pretend they do so because Botswana has asked for a raid."

Botswana believed South Africa could be setting the stage for a theatrical strike like its raid on an African National Congress base near Maputo.

Dr Masire stressed his government had no firm evidence of aggression intent by South Africa, only suspicion, and said it had received "only verbal exchanges between the Trans-Pretoria for the incidents caused by South African troops.

But South Africa had deliberately brought pressure to bear on Botswana in other ways, apparently to make it accept its dependence on South Africa.

"I must credit the South Africans with sophistication. They do bring these pressures to bear but always make sure they are not obvious."

The most blatant was two or three years ago when Botswana built oil storage tanks to cushion the ebb and flow of demand within the country.

"We had a very difficult time trying to get South Africa to allow us to fill up these tanks," he said. "They never gave a reason but now they have relented and the oil has started flowing.

"I think it was political. I think the South Africans were so naive as to think that if we had a three-month supply, we would have all the oil we needed and would thereafter become difficult, defiant or impossible."

South African military aircraft overflying Botswana between the Transvaal and Namibia were doing so illegally, without Botswana's permission, the President said. But his government could do nothing about it.

Botswana's policy towards South Africa was strictly neutral because much as it disliked apartheid it accepted the fact of geography and that it had to do business with South Africa, he said.

"At the same time we have made it clear that we do not want to have all our eggs in one basket. Even if South Africa were the country most friendly to us, it is only fair that we should have other friends, especially in the field of transport where anything could happen to disrupt South Africa's transport system."

But diversifying its options did not mean that Botswana had any immediate plans to interfere with the Southern African Customs Union, which it shared with South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, the president said.

The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference was not intended to compete with the union but was complementary to it.

Dr Masire said diplomatic contact with Pretoria was still conducted mainly by telephone — "so far it has worked well" — and by visits by officials from both sides to discuss such pragmatic matters as the customs union.

Dr Masire said categorically that Botswana would not allow a second military front to be opened against South Africa across its borders and was not being pressured to do so by either the Soviet Union or guerilla organisations like the African National Congress.

He warned, however, that he foresaw the whole of Southern Africa becoming an East-West battlefield unless the National Party ended its discriminatory policies in South Africa.

There have recently been reports and rumours that Botswana was gearing for conflict with South Africa and was falling under Soviet influence — because of the delivery here of a trainload of Soviet weapons and an alleged increase in the Soviet presence here to nearly 300 people.

Dr Masire strongly criticised these reports and said the personnel at the Soviet Embassy totalled 31 — compared to 43 in the US Embassy and 20 in the Chinese.

Asked about Botswana's purchase of some 30 armoured personnel carriers and other military equipment from the Soviet Union, the President said it was done on "a purely commercial basis".

"We went around looking for these items and they were the people who were able to supply us in the shortest possible time at a reasonable price."

Proposals for Peace in Namibia 'Reasonable'

GABORONE.

SWAPO is more in favour of the current proposals to settle the Namibia issue than any previous ones, according to reports reaching him, President Masire said.

"The proposals are reasonable in themselves. SWAPO is not being pressurised by the frontline states. Of their own accord they feel that here is something worth looking into."

Dr Masire said that because the new plan for the first of three phases in the transition to independence for Namibia seemed to be a serious attempt to resolve the issue, he hoped it would help to dispel the mistrust between SWAPO and South Africa and between SWAPO and the Western contact group.

The settlement task, he said, had been divided between the frontline states, who handled SWAPO, and the Western five, who dealt with South Africa.

"We have found the latest proposals very encouraging. We think they certainly are worth looking into and have the necessary elements that should give a basis for settlement.

The game had to be played by rules which all concerned had to agree to beforehand, so that nobody could claim afterwards that he had been cheated, Dr Masire said.

"It depends on the emphasis. There are certain aspects of these proposals whose presentation is unusual and therefore could be subject to different connotations."

Settlement was very urgent indeed because all sorts of complications could crop up, the President said, if the right thing was not done at the right time.

CONFLICTS

"We are aware of the fact that that there are those who may be waiting for an opportunity or an excuse to promote their own interests. We would not like the Namibian situation to become an international conflict.

So the earlier it is settled the better. We have vested interests because we are neighbours. What we would love to have in Namibia is a government like ours."

Namibians must be allowed to choose a government of their own liking and other countries would have to learn to work with it, he said.

Non-alignment and non-aggression treaties by Namibia were up to the new government to decide upon and could not be imposed before-hand.

The biggest danger in Southern Africa, he said, was the intransigence of South Africa's National Party in its race policies.

Botswana was always hoping for improvement and there had been encouraging developments, Dr Masire said, likening reform in South Africa to a snail crawling up a pole and then sliding down again every night.

The South African government would not recognise the principle of "live and let live" for its population groups.

"This is bound to generate inter-racial conflicts and of course those who like to fish in troubled waters will find a pretext for intervention."

CSO: 4700/396

NATION'S VAST COAL DEPOSITS KEY TO PROSPERITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Coal Prospects"]

[Text]

ONE of Zimbabwe's most valuable natural resources is its vast supply of coal. With total estimated reserves of 30 000 million tonnes, and only three million tonnes being mined annually at Wankie, supplies are virtually inexhaustible even if vastly greater amounts are mined.

As a thermal source of electricity, coal is destined to play a much bigger part in supplying the country's needs, with the first stage of the new Wankie power station coming on stream in December 1982.

Then there are the prospects for an oil-from-coal plant. A consultant has just given a rather depressing picture of this to an energy symposium in Salisbury. He says such a plant could not be profitable and its petrol would be about 79 cents a litre.

But these and other figures, and problems associated with present production methods, must not deter the Government from pursuing this quest. What is uneconomic one year could be viable in a short time.

With the growing interdependence of the SADCC countries an oil-from-coal plant could supply a much wider market, with international loan funds being spread over a wide area.

Meanwhile, there is reported to be considerable interest by several big companies in the country's two dozen or so known coalfields, and also interest in a scheme to produce methanol and ammonia. Although this was announced at the end of April, little or nothing has surfaced since then so far as the public is concerned.

The announcement that the Government and Wankie Colliery have now reached agreement, after several months of uncertainty caused by the Government's refusal to allow the colliery to raise its coal price, is most gratifying. It will give the colliery "a fair return".

And the Government is to make funds available for essential development. At least one chapter of the coal story has ended on a satisfactory note.

COAL OIL PLANT DEEMED TO BE TOO EXPENSIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 7

[Text]

AN oil-from-coal plant in Zimbabwe will not be an economically viable proposition, says Rio Tinto consultant Mr John Hollaway.

Speaking at an energy symposium organised by the University of Zimbabwe at the weekend, Mr Hollaway said the price of the petrol such a plant would produce would be about 79 cents a litre. For diesel, the increase would be up to 50c a litre.

There was no way to make the project profitable, he said, taking into consideration the price needed to compete with imports, and the cost structure of an oil-from-coal plant.

Mr Hollaway estimated the capital cost of the plant and services to be about \$1.7 billion for Zimbabwe's one million tonne annual requirement. Finance charges would be the biggest single cash flow item in the project, amounting, at present interest rates, to about \$250 million a year.

This alone was more than Zimbabwe's current spending on petroleum and fertiliser imports. Markets in neighbouring countries must be found. If the finance costs were not to bankrupt the project.

Maintenance charges

would cost the plant at least \$50 million annually, labour costs about \$20 million and operating costs about \$125 million.

Having done those calculations, Mr Hollaway said the following questions need to be asked. Was there a need for such a plant? Could the man in the street afford it? Would it be more vulnerable to sabotage than a pipeline? Who would lend Zimbabwe the money? Where would the skilled manpower be found to run it?

Nonetheless, from the Ministry of Industry and Energy's recent announcement of the commissioning of a feasibility study on the production of fuels from coal, it was probable that oil-from-coal in Zimbabwe was an idea whose time had come, Mr Hollaway said.

On the technical side, the methods used in processing oil from coal had their drawbacks. Zimbabwe's coals would either give a low oil yield, or a great deal of intermediate oil would have to be dumped in the process.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN AID--Belgium is to step up technical cooperation with Zimbabwe, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Robert Urbain, said in Salisbury yesterday. In an interview, Mr Urbain said his country was prepared to train Zimbabweans in the fields of agriculture, mining, banking and manufacturing. "Doctors and engineers will come to train and advise Zimbabweans," he said. Zimbabwe had a bright future but lacked the technology and finance to exploit its resources fully, he said. "We have had fruitful discussions during which members of my delegation raised questions related to investing in Zimbabwe and to reinforcing economic ties." Belgium would assist Zimbabwe in electrifying the railway system. Electric locomotives, he said, were the answer to Zimbabwe's transport problem. Zimbabweans would be trained to maintain the locomotives. "I believe that in a country like Zimbabwe, training of personnel is essential and therefore training activities should be given priority." Belgium had "long and wide experience" in personnel training, he said. Commenting on his stay in Zimbabwe, Mr Urbain said: "This mission seems to have been very fruitful." The delegation has had talks with the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, and leaves today after meeting the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 6]

RACIST HOTELS--Zimbabweans visiting the nation's main tourist resorts are often confronted with radical discrimination at hotels, the chairman of the Kariba Town council, Mr Elias Kupfuma, said yesterday. Mr Kupfuma said he was particularly angered by an incident in Kariba over the weekend when about 300 visiting schoolchildren and their teachers were denied access to an hotel generally used by tourists to get a better view of the lake. Mr Kupfuma said the Kariba Town Council had written a "final warning" to the various private clubs and hotels. He added that because of the continuing discrimination, the council had to help by providing hostels and other forms of low-cost accommodation for touring groups from around the country. ZIS [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 5]

ZANU (PF) CANDIDATES--ZANU (PF) candidates were last week elected unopposed to all 11 seats on the Muda-Marirangwe district council. The returning officer, Mr Samuel Chirimuta, said yesterday five councillors were elected in Muda and the rest in Marirangwe. They are: Mr Simon Manjengwa, Mr Mutizwa Manyawire, Mr Mafurise Murefu, Mr Ephraim Muvirimi and Mr Mawire, representing Muda ward; and Mrs Nester Madzimbamuto, Mr Herbert Chirubvu, Mr Aaron Jacha, Mr Madzimbamuto, Mr Mare Mutami and Mr Kenneth Nyamweda for Marirangwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 8]

YUGOSLAVIA PRAISED--Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia are united in their commitment to non-alignment, world peace and socialist development, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said last night. "Both our countries resolutely reject any attempts by the big power blocs to force us to adopt postures supporting their policies," he said. Dr Mangwende was speaking at a Yugoslavian Embassy reception marking the 40th anniversary of the anti-Nazi uprising which led to the foundation of the Yugoslav republic. "We will not give in to either intimidation or blandishments," he said. "Those who give us aid in the hope that they are creating a puppet state are misguided." Dr Mangwende said those involved in Zimbabwe's liberation struggle had drawn inspiration from the heroic example of the Yugoslavian people. The recent visit to Yugoslavia of a Zimbabwean delegation led by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had reinforced the conviction that Yugoslavia was a generous ally and friend. Earlier, the Yugoslav Ambassador, Mr Duro Vukovic, said his country and Zimbabwe were "sailing in the same boat"--that of non-alignment. Both Mr Mugabe and President Banana yesterday sent messages congratulating Yugoslavia on the celebration of its national day. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 4]

ENTUMBANE REPORT--The Dumbutshena Commission will present its report to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, this month. The seven-member commission was set up in March this year to investigate the February disturbances at military camps in and around Bulawayo and at Connemara. Mr Justice Dumbutshena, chairman of the commission, said yesterday the report was being typed. "All members met this morning to check the draft," he said. The Prime Minister would decide whether the report should be published, Mr Justice Dumbutshena said. The official death toll at Entumbane alone was 197. No other figures have been released. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 1]

EX-GUERRILLAS MOVED--Bulawayo--The disabled former ZIPRA combatants who are housed at the Lido Hotel, Bulawayo, will be moving out this week, Colonel T. J. Dube of the national army said yesterday. Colonel Dube, who had come to visit the former fighters at the hotel, said in an interview that tents had now been made available. "This means they can start moving this week. There may be transport problems but I expect the hotel to have been vacated by the end of the week," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 81 p 3]

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